The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. McClellan Relieved of His Command.

Gen. Burnside in Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Probable Escape of the Main Rebel Army.

Longstreet's Corps Recently at Culpepper Court-House.

The Forces Under Hill and Stuart the Rebel Rear Guard.

The Army Headquarters at Salem.

Jackson only Ten Miles Off with Twenty Thousand Men.

Bragg Said to be at Gordonsville with a Heavy Force.

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT WATERLOO.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
SALEM, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8—12 O'clock, Noon.

The order relieving Major-Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, in person.

His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the command had devolved on Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

There is no other news worthy of mention, excepting that the army is in motion.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, Saturday, Nov. 8—10:40 P. M.

Dispatches received here to-day from the Army of the Potomac show Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters to be at Warrenton, and that he is following the rebels north, their force being on the west side of the Blue Ridge, while his is on the east. It is admitted by his friends that the enemy is beyond his reach till it suits them to turn and make a stand.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 7—8 P. M.

The Army Corps of Gen. SUMNER took possession of this place unopposed, yesterday. The place was occupied by Col. PAINE with about four hundred men and two howitzers.

Gen. LONGSTREET's Army Corps had occupied Culpepper Court-House for several days, but left the town last Saturday, and it was generally reported that he would encamp on the hills north of the town.

Gen. A. P. HILL's command was here on Thursday, but retreated upon the advance of our troops.

Reliable citizens confirm the general belief of intelligent army officers, that Gen. LEE has succeeded in eluding Gen. McCLELLAN, and that a large portion of LEE's army is at Gordonsville.

Gen. A. P. HILL's forces and Gen. STUART's cavalry formed the rear guard of Gen. LEE. The former was at Chester Gap on Wednesday, and Gen. PLEASANTON had pushed Gen. STUART to Flint Hill.

Our troops found two hundred and seventy wounded rebel soldiers in the hospital here.

Great distress prevails among the citizens here-about for the necessaries of life. All the stores are exhausted of supplies, and are closed up.

Cars are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The snow-storm continued until late this afternoon.

Lieut.-Col. BURNS, of Gen. LONGSTREET's Staff, was captured by Gen. BAYARD to-day. BURNS is the Provost-Marshal-General of the rebel army, and was inspecting his pickets at the time he was captured.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT seems to have here a prophecy a great battle-ground in a few days. They represent that STONEWALL JACKSON is only ten miles off with a force of seventy thousand men, and that Gen. BRAGG is at Gordonsville in great force. They also say that there is but little doubt that JACKSON is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LATER FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

SNICKERSVILLE, TWENTY MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 4, 1862.

The telegraph ere this has informed you of the National occupation of this famous Gap in the Blue Ridge. Our forces reached here by rapid marches from Harper's Ferry, Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, much to the surprise of the citizens and soldiers, who are picketing out on the Leesburgh turnpike for several miles. When within a mile of town, skirmishers were thrown out, who felt their way forward carefully until it was ascertained that the rebels had evacuated the Gap, which they had been holding with three brigades and five hundred cavalry. On the east side of the Gap is the little village of Snickersville, numbering about one hundred inhabitants. We learned from citizens that the rebels were about occupying the pass in force, and accordingly hurried our forces up. No sooner had the top been reached than a long line of rebel infantry was seen advancing from the direction of Berryville. Our cannon were immediately pleaded, and opened upon them, causing a rapid skedaddling.

To-day, however, the joy at our bloodless occupation of the strong position is changed into sadness by a melancholy disaster which occurred yesterday afternoon. Col. SARGENT, of Gen. POSTER's Staff, was ordered to make a reconnoissance on the other side, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy at Castleman's Ford, on the Shenandoah, some three miles distant. He started about 10 o'clock, taking with him a squadron of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Capt. MYRON C. PEASE; two battalions of the Fourteenth Regulars, and a battalion of the Sixth and also Seventh Regulars. The party moved cautiously down the steep and circuitous turnpike, which is skirted with woods, and passes through several clearings. When the valley was reached, skirmishers were deployed out, and the force proper struck off in the woods to the right of the road; the rebel pickets, which had been encountered, were in the meantime sternly driven back, though disputing every inch of ground, and firing with much accuracy and precision.

When the force had proceeded about 1½ miles, two battalions of cavalry were discovered. Col. SARGENT immediately charged with his fifty skirmishers, hoping to overtake them before they should reach the river. The infantry also hurried forward in the woods. Between this piece of timber and the Shenandoah is a wide open space of several acres. No sooner had our cavalry advanced upon this, than a murderous fire was opened upon them from ten masked guns on the opposite side of the river. The storm of death was terrible, yet the orders were to go to the river and our men never once flinched.

Capt. PEASE was shot through the heart when full thirty yards in advance of his men. Eleven others also fell wounded, and four horses were killed. Sternly they pressed forward, however, until the river bank was reached, where they stood for some five minutes. At the end of this time an officer of Gen. POSTER's Staff shouted out to the infantry in the woods to advance. The Fourteenth Regulars did so in face of the terrible fire. As they were moving forward, Col. ISCHMOLL suspended his white handkerchief on the top of his sword, and wading into the stream, cried out in a loud voice, "Don't fire upon our wounded and those who are carrying them off."

The cry was not heard, however, but, on the contrary, the firing became more furious than ever on the infantry, who had now come in sight. Rebel sharpshooters were posted behind the houses on the other side of the river, firing from windows, haystacks, and any position which afforded concealment. But a few moments elapsed after the infantry reached the river before the retreat was ordered, but that was sufficient time to allow of the enemy making sad havoc among them. Braver conduct was never exhibited than that shown by the Cavalry and Fourteenth Regular Infantry, who alone advanced into the opening. They were, it is true, thrown into a temporary confusion, but the wonder is how they should have stood for a moment under such a galling fire. The return to the Gap was made in safety under cover of the woods. I will not attempt to fix the responsibility for this unnecessary and uncalled-for butchery. A Court-Martial must decide that point. The forces were sent out on a reconnaissance merely, and should not have been exposed to the enemy's fire. Then, again, the absence of artillery on our part was a fearful mistake. *Instead of ordering* forward the infantry from the cover of the wood, the cavalry should have been recalled, and the whole force returned.

The following is a complete list of the casualties:

Capt. MYRON C. PEASE, 1st Squadron 1st Mass. Cav.
Second Lieut. PERRY, Co. I, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.

ADAM STOVETZ, Co. A, 1st Batt. U. S. Inf.—wounded, head.
GRANVILLE C. CUNNEWAY, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—both legs, seriously.
HARRISON J. MOORE, Co. A, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—left shoulder.
JOHN HOPPER, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—head.
EDWARD BURNS, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—head, slightly.
ALFRED S. JONES, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—hand.
JOHN POWERS, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—right leg.
MARVIN WHITE, Co. D, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—left dead on field.
FIRST Serg. MARTIN F. KELLY, Co. G, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—head.
ALLEN HADLEY, Co. G, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—leg, badly.
JOHN O. BRIEN, Co. H, 1st Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—foot.
DENNIS KNIGHT, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
CHARLES MOORE, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
JOHN SEIB, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
ROBERT FRANEY, Co. C, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
SHERMAN TWITCHELL, Co. C, 2d Batt. 15th U. S. Inf.
DAVID ANDREWS, Co. D, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
MICHAEL EGAN, Co. D, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
ORSEL SEARS, Co. D, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
WARREN BROWN, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
Color-Bearer BURGESS INGERSOLL, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.—very severely.
FREDERICK GRIMPER, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
JOHN KEITH—died of wounds.
DANIEL DEAKER, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
MARTIN KILBOURN, Co. F, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
MICHAEL PHILIPS, Co. E, 2d Batt. 14th U. S. Inf.
DONALD MCKAY, 6th Inf. Regs.—arm amputated.
Corp. HARRIS, 1st Mass. Cav.
——— ROBINSON, 1st Mass. Cav.
One other man, left dead on field, name unknown.

The men are being kindly provided for at the village church, which has been turned into a hospital. Drs. RAMSAY, HOWARD and JAQUETT are attending to their wounds.

I ascended the mountain this morning and could see the enemy on the other side of the river very plainly with the naked eye. A long line of infantry were advancing from the direction of Berryville, while another force were proceeding through the fields in an opposite direction. Thirteen guns can be seen glistening in the sunlight, and pointing up the mountain, the elevation, however, is too great to allow of their doing any mischief, even were the distance not so great. There are two staunch Union men in town—DAVIS KNOX and R. P. DAVIS. Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Ashby's Gap, and I must hasten forward to learn of its portent.

J.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

FORTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND FIVE BEYOND MARKHAM, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Grand Army moves with lightning speed. Such rapid marching as we have performed during the past four days is truly wonderful, and indicates a zeal and vigor on the part of our generals hitherto unknown.

My last letter to you left Gen. PLEASANTON at Uniontown, Sunday noon, driving STUART's Cavalry before him. Soon after they received reinforcements, but to no purpose. Our cavalry and artillery continued pushing them back, until they reached their infantry force at Upperville, a little village, situated on the direct turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria. Yet there was no rest for the wicked. National guns continued their shower of shot and shell, and cavalry and infantry alike skedaddled. The former took the road leading in a southwesterly direction to Piedmont, a small station situated on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Our cavalry still pursued them, shelling them from every new position they occupied. They continued their flight toward Markham, another small station, five miles in the direction of the Gap. A spirited engagement took place here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of sixteen rebels and the wounding of several of our own men. In about the centre of the village, where the road turns, is a hill with a gradual ascent. Behind this the rebels planted two of their guns, intending to open on our men as they came up. Pickets were thrown out in order to make known our approach. The Lieutenant who was stationing them presented a spectacle more rare, and four balls, shot from the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, tumbled him dead from the saddle. He lies buried by the wayside.

No sooner had the position of the rebel guns become known, than it was determined to storm them. Lewis, ASH and HAZZARD, of the Fifth Regulars, with half a squadron of men, dashed forward on the hazardous undertaking. Steadily they galloped onward through the fields, turning neither to the right or left, and had nearly reached the coveted prize, when suddenly a high stone fence presented an insurmountable barrier in their further advance. The bold movement, however, alarmed the rebels, and the guns were moved on to another position. Here we were more successful, and a second charge of our men resulted in the capture of Confederate cannon. The small force were not properly supported, however, and the enemy succeeded in recapturing them. Once more the Mystical guns were taken by a charge, but once more lost on account of the smallness of the charging force. The following men were wounded in these encounters, all belonging to the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Clary, Co. D—leg, by solid shot; limb amputated.
John Jannigan, Co. D—forearm, by ball, flesh wound.
Martin Shary, Co. E—leg, slight.
Thomas Lindell, Co. H—brain, dangerous.
——— Graham, Co. H—scalp, slight.
James M. Guion, Co. I—chest, not dangerous.

In the skirmishes of the day previous, the following men of this regiment were also wounded:

Conrad Hamor—a toe, by recent pistol-shot.
Michael Carey, by ball from revolver, not dangerous.
Thos. Caulfield—lung, dangerous.

The solid shot which took off CLARY's leg passed clean through the body of his horse. Chief Bugler KLIES knocked the revolver from the hands of a rebel, after he had discharged it at him five times. SEARS's Lieutenant afterward killed the Confederate who inflicted a wound on him. Some fourteen prisoners were taken. We had about a dozen horses killed.

Following our last charge, the enemy continued their flight in the direction of the Gap. Our forces halted for a short time, selecting what was formerly a tavern-stand for a hospital, where the wounded are now being kindly provided for. Markham is a place of some eight or ten houses. I found here the most intelligent man I have yet met in the Old Dominion, a Mr. MARSHALL, owner of a splendid plantation, well stocked with slaves. Though strongly Southern in his sentiments, he yet extended to us the hospitalities of his mansion, and exhibited those characteristics which mark the Christian gentleman. He conversed freely concerning the war, its causes and probable remits. He had perused the speeches of SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN at the Cooper Institute, and was disappointed at finding two such Southern sympathizers advocating a prosecution of this war. It would terminate, he was confident, in nothing save a further alienation between the two sections.

Pursuing the enemy, we overtook them not far from the village, and again opened with our batteries. By this time they had received reinforcements, and we were compelled to fall back for a time. This morning, however, the chase was renewed, the enemy retiring before us, though contesting every inch of ground as they retired. When about four miles and a half from the village they posted forward, barricaded the road with wagons, timber, &c., and planted guns on hills to the right and left. As our men came up they opened upon them, when detachments of the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana, deployed out on both sides of the road for a charge, which was made in splendid style. The Eighth Illinois acted most gallantly, charging right up to the cannon's mouth, routing the enemy and capturing several prisoners. Among the number was one Captain, who was injured by his horse falling upon him, which had been shot through the shoulder. It was a noble steed, and the owner appeared to regret its death more than his own capture. He was conveyed to an adjoining farm-house, used as a hospital, and seemed very thankful to us for our kindness. A corporal in Company B, Eighth Illinois and a private in Company E were killed. There were also several wounded, whose names will be forwarded you to-morrow. They bore up under their wounds most heroically. One injured very severely in one leg came in laughing, and exclaiming, "I can walk one leg yet." Another, on being asked if he was severely hurt, replied, "Yes; but I don't care anything about that, as long as we have whipped the rebels." Side by side lay a National and a Confederate horseman, who had shot one another dead. After the engagement, pickets were thrown out, and Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL are to-night waiting the arrival of PEASE's Brigade of Infantry. The contest will be renewed on the morrow. It is the general impression that this force of cavalry, to-day increased to three brigades, is covering the retreat of the rebel forces. No one appears to, and probably no one does know, save the commanding Generals, if it be true that the Confederate forces are retiring. Gen. McCLELLAN undoubtedly intends to pursue and attack them before they have time to fall back and occupy some chosen position. The rapid hurrying forward of the infantry can mean nothing else, unless it be that the bulk of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley, and a flank movement is determined upon. Should this be the case, it has already been accomplished, for we have got in the rear of Winchester, Berryville and Bunker Hill, and Ashby's and Snicker's Gap are occupied, thereby preventing their crossing the mountain and getting between us and our base of supplies. The ease with which they gave up these important Gaps inclines me to the former belief, viz: that they have retreated. If this be so, the forces which they left in the Shenandoah to deceive us by threatening Harper's Ferry, will certainly find it difficult to escape. All goes well whichever hypothesis is true. Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters to-night are at Boston town, about ten miles from Upperville. About all of our forces, save those left to hold the Gap, are on this side of the latter named place, encamped for the night in the vicinity of Markham, Piedmont, Rectortown and adjoining places. The men are in the best of spirits, and think they can see their way clearly to Richmond this time.

The County through which we are passing is very thinly settled, dwellings appearing but occasionally on the road. A few elegant residences are seen, which are built according to Southern custom.

J.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 7.

As the *Star* goes to press, to-day, the impression is general among military men here, that the army of the Potomac is, to-day, notwithstanding the current snow storm, marching over into the valley of Virginia through Front Royal Gap. If so, Gen. McCLELLAN will soon be between the portions of Lee's army that have passed down toward Gordonsville, and that portion remaining in the vicinity of Winchester and Perryville, if there be more left there than may merely be sufficient to keep up the appearance of being in force in that quarter, until the retreat of the main body may be fairly accomplished. Gen. MCCLELLAN's progress down the east side of the Blue Ridge has evidently been much more prompt than Lee anticipated, as he has caught the latter's rear-guard in half a dozen different engagements, in which all of it has been worsted, with what particular loss is not yet known on this side.

Feeling sure that our troops can operate far more promptly and much more effectively in such weather as that of to-day, than the rebels can, we rejoice to see upon us this, for our latitude, quite unusual fall of snow early in November.

FROM MANASSAS.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

According to reports from the front of this command, the rebels were yesterday sending so heavy reinforcements by rail to Warrenton Junction, that Gen. PLEASANTON probably last night withdrew the force under him from Cedar Run Bridge to the vicinity of Bristow Station, where he will be within easy supporting distance of the balance of Gen. BANKS' command. As I have no idea whatever that the rebels contemplate making anything of a stand east of the Rappahannock River, my belief is that the heaviest of troops at Warrenton Junction is caused simply by halting there for a few hours that rebel force on the day before yesterday at Warrenton, who are probably now falling back (via Warrenton Junction) by rail.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 8.

The rebels have retreated to their fortified base of supplies at Richmond, and the campaign in Virginia is virtually ended. At most, it is stripped of its grandeur. Small bodies of light troops carry on the war—heavy columns, always unwieldy, become unnecessary. An advance may be made to Staunton, and thence south or southeast, a vast amount of territory may be occupied, and, perhaps, in view of proposed movements of our Western armies, such a procedure would be productive of excellent results, politically and in a military point of view. The attention of the enemy at Richmond may be held by our troops on the West and North, while a position is now offered our Commanding General, which, if properly guarded, would make our lines impenetrable even by STUART's Cavalry. Winter is upon us, and soon the red clay roads of Eastern Virginia will become little else but long lines of soft but treacherous mire, the like of which is not known in any other State in the Union. The reader may form some idea of this barrier to a military advance when we say that we have seen an army wagon literally drawn to pieces on one of these roads, before this horrid mire would loose its hold, and where it does give way it emits a smack of satisfaction that causes the teamster to pronounce a whole vocabulary of oaths. So, we cannot lay hope to the advance from the North before next Spring. We shall have to operate against the rebels from other points, or, rather, from one point *mainly*. Our troops along the coast, at New-Orleans, in the West, and elsewhere, may be very profitably employed, but they cannot conquer peace unless their advance inland is very rapid and successful. Fears are expressed that another Peninsular campaign will be undertaken. We can safely promise that the "old idea" will be applied and carried out, but another road will be taken—a route in which we can operate all Winter, with wooden gunboats to protect our flanks. In this advance the Commander-in-Chief will not be taken from his proper position, and asked to plan battles and direct the movements of troops upon diminutive battle-fields, but will remain at his base to direct all the movements of all his armies, corps and divisions. Much as we hope that this grand plan of future operations may succeed beyond all expectation, we must be allowed once more to direct attention to Suffolk, the James and Appomattox Rivers, Petersburgh and Richmond, the first held by Gen. PECK, and the two rivers under our gunboats—the latter within our grasp forty-eight hours after the columns and men-of-war are ordered to move. Major-Gen. PECK has a large and effective force at Suffolk, and in its vicinity, and has been reinforced by Gen. CORCORAN's fighting brigade of Irishmen. In a few days we may expect to hear from Gen. FOSTER's North Carolina expedition, and we have little doubt he will be into the pockets of Gen. PECK have been and augmented those of Gen. FOSTER's army. These reinforcements will no doubt be followed by others, and we sincerely trust that the south bank of the James River may be neglected no longer, even though the Government and our Generals be busy with arranging the details of important movements elsewhere. The skies are getting brighter after the storm in the North has passed over, and we begin to hope for an honorable peace once more.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Her Chief Officer Murdered by the Second in Command—Jealousy the Cause of the Crime—The Murderer Guarded by an English Lieutenant and Marines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIBRALTAR, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

A horrible murder occurred on the evening of the 15th, on board the rebel steamer *Sumter*, which vessel has been at anchor here for over twelve months. The crew of the *Sumter* were paid off many months ago, and she has since been in charge of two officers and a sufficient number of hands to keep her clean. On the evening of the 15th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, HAZZA, the second officer, deliberately shot the fellow ANDREWS, who was in command, while the latter was lying in his berth asleep. ANDREWS expired almost immediately. The criminal afterward summoned the crew, and told them to go on board the English guard-ship and call for medical assistance. On the arrival of a boat's crew from that vessel, the second officer declared that he shot the Captain, and if the Doctor did not think that he was dead, he would give him another dose. HAZZA and his crew were afterward taken on board her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Melacca* and confined.

A coroner's inquest of English authorities took place on the 16th and 17th, and they have declared it "a willful murder." It appeared that HAZZA kept a woman, who created jealousy. The Captain had accused the prisoner, the day previous, of taking articles out of the vessel, and selling them ashore and giving them away to this woman. HAZZA replied, during the evening, with three shots through ANDREWS' body.

An English Lieutenant and a guard of marines are now kept on board the *Sumter*, but she still flies the rebel rag. It is said that the murderer will be hung.

Thus ends the drama of the rebel privateer.

The United States transport *Release*, Assistant-Volunteer Lieut. UPTON, is at Algeciras. Nothing has been heard here from the *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge*, since their leaving Spain in chase of the *Alabama*, (*alias* No. 290,) which vessel is not commanded by BULLOCH, but by SEMMES.

The United States frigate *Constellation* is expected daily.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Operations in the Southwest—The Rebels Driven Back into Arkansas at all Points.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 8.

We hear nothing of special interest from Gen. BLOOMFIELD's army.

The rebels do not appear to have attempted to regain their lost advantages, or to reoccupy themselves of any part of Missouri territory.

The rebels have been pursued into the Boston Mountains, and will probably be compelled to retreat beyond Arkansas River.

The rebel colonel that was to take Pilot Knob into obedience from the southeast, by way of Potosi-dale, have not achieved such a result. On the contrary, they have been driven from Potosi-dale, and portions of General STEELE's forces are all disposed at Pilman's Ferry and other points that it will be impossible for the enemy to obtain a foothold in that quarter.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Reported Success of Gen. Foster's Expedition.

Unconditional Surrender of Three Thousand Rebels at Plymouth.

The *Inquirer*, of Philadelphia, has a letter dated FORTRESS MONROE, 8th inst., which states as follows:

"The gunboat *Delaware*, Capt. TOWER, arrived here last night from Newbern, N. C. Gen. FOSTER had left Newbern with 13,000 men, and had gone to Plymouth, and with about 1,400 men, surrounded some 2,000 rebels, about one-half of whom were cavalry. The rebels wished to make terms, but Gen. FOSTER was obdurate, and demanded an unconditional surrender, and they, finding they could not do better, yielded with a good grace."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Dispatches from FOSTER's Corps to the Navy Department, to the 6th inst., make no mention of the Philadelphia Inquirer's report.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Details of the Victory at Maysville.

A TRIUMPH AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

We published more than a week since a brief account, by telegraph, of Gen. BLUNT's victory over the rebels at Maysville, Ark., on the 22d ult. We find the first details that have been received in a letter to the *Leavenworth Conservative*, as follows:

"Maysville is almost directly west, a little to the north, and some twenty-three miles distant from Bentonville, immediately on the boundary line between Arkansas and the Indian Nation. It is seven or eight miles south of the northwest corner of Arkansas. From there, some four miles in a southwesterly direction, over an open, beautiful prairie, the enemy were found at the edge of the woods, the site of an old United States military garrison long since abandoned.

Gen. BLUNT had with him no other force but three companies of the Kansas Second that had happened to be in the lead, and his body guard of some 25 or 30 men. Soon the other companies of the Second arrived upon the ground; the whole regiment numbering not to exceed 600 men all told. They were dismounted to act as infantry, Gen. BLUNT directing the movements in person, and encouraging the men, promptly and efficiently seconded by Col. JENNISON and all his officers. The regiment had with it two little mountain howitzers, and the men were armed with Harper's Ferry rifles without bayonets. Emboldened by the very small number of our people present, the enemy brought out his artillery clear of the woods, and commenced blazing away at them indiscriminately, but a very few hundred yards intervening between the two lines and no obstacle in the way. Of course the compliment was returned promptly and with a will from the two little howitzers, and from the center went on for some time. Finally the order to charge, double-quick, was given for the gallant Second to advance (of course, of course,) which it did with a rush, firing as it went straight up to the muzzles of the enemy's guns, driving his cannoneers from them, seizing the four brass pieces and bringing them in triumph from the ground. Close at hand lay the forces of the enemy, probably not less than 7,000 strong, concealed mostly by the woods. As soon as our guns ceased firing for caution the Eleventh Kansas, Sixth Kansas, RANN's and the Kansas Battalion, were put back three miles or more toward Maysville; while the rear of the column—WEER's Regiment and others—were still further back, perhaps eight or ten miles off. New orders were sent for the advance to come up rapidly, which it did accordingly—had been doing, in fact, all the time since the dawn of day. The Sixth, headed by its gallant Colonel, JUDSON, came galloping over the four miles of prairie between Maysville and the point where Gen. BLUNT was going on the horses of RANN's Battery under trot, and the men of the splendid new Eleventh Regiment at double-quick, under the lead of EWING, MONTGOMERY and PERRY, until they were nearly exhausted, and made the distance in admirable time. MONTGOMERY himself, by the way, on foot at the head of the men.

Arrived upon the ground, RANN's Battery was placed in position with the customary promptitude of its youthful commander, and at once the six pounds of the fierce, spiteful pieces were heard barking away at the foe, who had retired into the woods, giving forth music that was truly inspiring.

The Eleventh and the Sixth were formed into line of battle on the right of the position occupied by the Second, and close up in the woods. Soon after, the First and Second Indiana Regiments, Cols. WAGELIN and PHILLIPS, arrived upon the ground, and were placed upon the left, with orders from Gen. BLUNT to sweep the woods in a wide circle in that direction, and find the enemy. The Sixth and Eleventh advancing simultaneously on the right. All went ahead, and some skirmishing ensued at different points, but no considerable force of the enemy was overtaken. Again they had fled.

What the casualties of yesterday's affair have been is not yet known. Four of the Kansas Second, slain in the attack upon the battery captured by it, were buried a few hours later in the open prairie, under three or four small quakley sap trees, a short distance north of the battle-ground. Several others were more or less severely wounded—some of them, perhaps, fatally—and others to recover.

The battery captured yesterday consists of three 6-pounders and one 12-pounder field howitzer, all brass, and supplied with some thirty or forty rounds of ammunition. One of the cassions was knocked to pieces by the shells from our howitzers, and another hauled away. A number of horses were killed—all the others attached to the guns being captured with them.

An Expedition Down the Mississippi from Helena—Rebel Cavalry, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 7.

An expedition from Helena down the river forty miles, has returned. They saw nothing of the rebel forces.

Last Friday, a detachment of the Forty-sixth Indiana, on picket duty, was attacked by rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed, with severe loss, the number not stated. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

HINDMAN's outlaws have committed sundry depredations upon Union citizens in the vicinity of Helena. The Nationals have retaliated on rebel sympathizers, and a number of fine farms have been destroyed.

Information from Memphis states that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Collierville and Memphis, burning cotton and committing depredations.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 7.

This has been a quiet day for business. Holders of butter received per *Sonora* demand 28 cents.

The remains of Col. MATTHEWSON were received per *Sonora*, and lay in state this evening at PIXLEY's hall. Preparations are made for an imposing demonstration to-morrow. The Committee of Executive are making efforts to procure contributions on account to place the family of the deceased Colonel independent of pecuniary circumstances.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

The American War Under Discussion.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFINES HIS POLICY.

The British Government Against Intervention.

Great Speech of Mr. Cobden at Manchester on the Law of Blockades.

Abdication of the King of Greece.

THE BAVARIAN FAMILY DETHRONED.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 12 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th of October, arrived off this port on Friday morning, but owing to the strong gale reached her dock in Jersey City yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The *Hammonia*, the last from Southampton for New-York, until the 29th—having been delayed a day in reaching Southampton from Hamburgh by the storm.

The gales had at length subsided. The shipping disasters are more numerous, and the aggregate losses enormous.

The steamer *Gladiator* with 1,500 bales of cotton had arrived at Liverpool from Mobile.

The ship *Black Eagle*, from New-York for Glasgow, was abandoned off Liverpool. The crew and passengers were drowned.

The ship *James Foster, Jr.*, has been dismasted off Liverpool by a collision.

The ship *Daisy*, from Aberdeen for New-York, put into Queenstown, leaky, on the 24th inst.

Arrived from New-York, Oct. 25, *John and Elizabeth*, at Queenstown; *Marianne*, at Liverpool.

Prince ALFRED and Princess CHARLOTTE arrived at Southampton Oct. 25, en route to London.

King OTHO, of Greece, has abdicated the throne in favor of his brother.

A Provisional Government has been established, of which MAVROCORDATOS is the President.

The deposition of the Bavarian line has been proclaimed.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London on the subject of the American war, in its relations to Slavery, was discussed upon, and hopes were expressed that it would at least lead to the mitigation of that evil. Sir COLLINS BARKLEY recommended the South to compete with President LINCOLN's Emancipation scheme—to take the wind out of his sails, and to do as a gradual measure of peace what he has proposed as a measure of war.

It is said that on a certain day there are to be collections made in all the Churches in England for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

Mr. COBDEN had addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at length on the question of international maritime law. He warmly advocated the policy of abolishing contraband articles, and ascertaining private property from capture by armed ships.

Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., the Mediterranean Telegraph Contractors, had written a letter to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of which the following is an extract:

"In reply to your inquiries, we beg to state that we are perfectly confident that we can successfully submerge a marine cable and be laid direct from Bridgeport to Newfoundland, and are willing to undertake the contract, upon the following conditions:

First—That we shall be paid such sums as our disbursements for labor and material.

Second—That when the cable is delivered in mooring order, we shall receive for any time, carrying and at sea, 10 per cent on the actual cost of the line, in addition to the first cost, and that we receive equal monthly installments at the end of each successive month wherever the cable shall be found in working order."

We are so confident that this enterprise can be successfully carried out that we will make a cash subscription for a sum of £25,000 sterling. In the ordinary capital of the Company, and pay the call on the same when made by the Company.

The violent gale which had visited England had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of a governor of new Rive Savoisienne at the principal Bureau of Annexation.

La France says:

"It appears certain that M. DE THOUVENEL, the new Ambassador at the Italian Court, will request the Italian Government to give the utmost to the policy of reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy which M. LAGUERONNIERE was to have instructed to support in Rome. This plan, in conformity with the published letter of the Emperor, consists of the guarantee of the Pontifical territory by the European Powers."

The Emperor will publicly open the new boulevard, *Prince Eugene*, on the 15th November.

Mr. DALLOZ, the editor of the French journal, the *Sport*, had been killed, in a duel with swords, by the Duke DE GRAMMONT CASTELNAUX. Mr. DALLOZ sent the challenge, on account of a quarrel upon some sporting matters.

The deputation appointed to convey the pin of the Romanis to the Queen of Portugal, has conveyed the following address to King VICTOR EMANUEL:

"SIRE,—Your fellow-citizens will view, in the honor which your Majesty confers, by receiving us, a new proof that force still keeps you afar from Rome; but we know that your heart is with us. Rome belongs indissolubly, but confides in your Majesty's word. In every event you will find in her people an energetic desire that justice may be done in Italy."

The King thanked the Roman deputies in his daughter's name.

A telegram from Spezzia states that GARIBALDI's journey caused a pain to the knee. The wound suffers, but not extremely.

The King of Prussia receives deputations and compliments to them of the commons of the political press, of the invasion of democracy, and of the ingratitude which his intentions encounter. He closed his eyes to the fact of a Constitutional question being at issue.

The opening of the Swedish Chambers took place on the 23d ultimo. The King, in the course of his speech, said:

"A reform of the representation, in common, and the present time is favorable for that purpose, Bills will be laid before you for the organization of general church assemblies, and for changes in the criminal and maritime laws. The important developments given to the military system in foreign countries require from our frontiers more."

The speech concludes with an expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the formation of volunteer rifle corps.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Actual Attitude of the British Government.

LORD LYONS' INSTRUCTIONS.

From the Army and Navy Gazette, (Tory, Pro. Ed. Russell.)

The Cabinet Council summoned for Thursday

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Sunday, October 9, 1864.

THE NEWS OF THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Proceedings of the London Corporation and the Municipal Council

Guildhall (Fish Street?)

Tuesday, Tuesday

The Common Council, which was to have been prorogued on Thursday, but was adjourned to Tuesday, met this afternoon pursuant to the adjournment. The Lord Mayor presided. The business was of a routine character, and was soon disposed of. The Council then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Guildhall

The Court of Common Council met this afternoon

CLEARING OUT THE CONFEDERATES

AN ORDER FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.—The Major-General commanding announces to the Army that the following Generals have been assigned to the several Departments and Districts, and will proceed to their respective commands:

Brig.-Gen. Thomas, Dept. of the Cumberland.
Brig.-Gen. Sheridan, Dept. of the Gulf.
Brig.-Gen. Hancock, Dept. of the Missouri.
Brig.-Gen. Sickles, Dept. of the South.
Brig.-Gen. Pope, Dept. of the Lakes.
Brig.-Gen. Meade, Dept. of the Atlantic.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Grant.

JAS. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

(Signed) J. W. Weaver, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE

Confirmation of Andrew Johnson as Provisional Governor.

The following Order from Gen. Meigs was received on the 7th inst.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.—The Major-General commanding announces to the Army that the following Order from the President of the United States is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Oct. 26, 1865.

It appearing to the President that the military forces of the United States are no longer necessary to suppress the rebellion existing within the State of Tennessee, and that the military power of the United States should be withdrawn therefrom as soon as the same can be spared consistently with the public safety, it is ordered that the Secretary of War direct the withdrawal from the State of Tennessee of all troops of the United States not required to be retained in the service of the United States by the laws thereof, and that the Secretary of War direct the withdrawal from the State of Tennessee of all officers of the United States not required to be retained in the service of the United States by the laws thereof, except such officers as may be assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and such officers as may be assigned to duty in the Adjutant-General's Department.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Grant.

JAS. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

(Signed) J. W. Weaver, A. A. G.

GEN. SICKLES'S APPOINTMENT.

Gen. Sickles has been appointed to the command of the Department of the South, including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Schofield, Commander of the Department of North Carolina, has issued an order directing the troops under his command to be withdrawn from the interior of the State to the sea-coast, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service. The order directs that the troops be withdrawn by the most direct routes to the sea-coast, and that they be encamped in the vicinity of the railroad depots, so as to facilitate the transportation of the troops and supplies.

A NEGRO CONVENTION.

A convention of negroes was held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 2d inst., for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the right of suffrage. The Convention was addressed by Governor Worth, who counseled moderation and patience, and advised the negroes to be content with the rights already granted them, and to wait for the future.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 3d inst. says:

We are informed that Gen. Fisk has issued an order directing the Provost-Marshals in the State of Arkansas to arrest all persons who may be found guilty of selling whisky to negroes, and to confine them in the guard-house for ten days. Gen. Fisk has also issued an order directing the Provost-Marshals to arrest all persons who may be found guilty of selling arms to negroes, and to confine them in the guard-house for thirty days.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Published in the Times Building, corner Nassau and Spruce streets, in the Park, New-York.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, [illegible] per annum; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars (or [illegible] cents per week). The SEMI-WEEKLY, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Five Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important matter, solicited from any quarter of the world, and will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our dispatches this morning that Gen. McCLELLAN has been relieved of his command, and that Gen. BURNSIDE is now in command of the Army of the Potomac. The order was delivered to Gen. McCLELLAN at 11 o'clock on Friday night by Gen. BUCKINGHAM in person, and his last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers yesterday, informing them that the command had devolved upon Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

Our dispatches, both special and to the Associated Press, agree in the statement that the main rebel army has probably eluded Gen. McCLELLAN so far as to avoid a battle in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, our Washington correspondent informs us, were at present at Warrenton, on Friday which place was taken possession of by our advance on Thursday. The rebel Gen. A. P. HILL'S command was at Warrenton the day previous to the occupation of the place by our forces — his command and STUART'S Cavalry forming the rear guard of LEE'S force. The Secessionists at Warrenton prophesy a great battle in the vicinity in a few days. Stonewall JACKSON, they say, is only ten miles off, with a force of seventy thousand men, while BANKS is at Gordonsville in great force. It is expected that this great battle will take place at Waterloo, — which, we may explain, is a small town in Fauquier County, near the Rappahannock.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "From present appearances, we judge there will, at present, be no fighting in front. Lee and his army, will retreat upon Richmond, and go into Winter quarters there. It is the purpose of JEFF. DAVIS to lead our army on, to divide our forces if he can do so conveniently, and to harass portions of our army. One thing he means to do, and that is to put us to all the expense he can, and this will worry us out and make the Northern people thoroughly sick of the war; not to effect a compromise, as the Northern peace party suppose, but to secure the independence of the South."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Nov. 6, that "two ladies arrived to-day from Martinsburgh, having walked the whole distance, nineteen miles, along the railroad track. They report that the rebel pickets left Martinsburgh yesterday morning, but say they have still a strong force at Bunker Hill. They confirm the destruction of the railroad track from a point a few miles beyond Harper's Ferry to North Mountain, six miles West of Martinsburgh. All the Company's property at Martinsburgh was also completely destroyed."

We have, through a Baltimore Secession source, correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an important report from North Carolina, to the effect that the expedition under command of Gen. FOSTER, already spoken of, has been entirely successful in at least one of its objects. The gunboat Delaware is stated to have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, on the 5th inst., with intelligence that the expedition proceeded to Plymouth, where some 2,000 rebels, about one-half cavalry, were surrounded, and compelled to surrender unconditionally. A dispatch from Washington informs us that no such news has reached the Navy Department, but this does not render the report improbable, by any means. It is hardly possible, however, that an expedition organized on so extensive a scale should have so small an object as the capture of this small body of rebels, and we shall be quite likely to hear of further and more important operations soon. Plymouth, the scene of this alleged capture, is the Capital of Washington County, N. C. It is a small village, containing less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, located about eight miles south from Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound, and is connected with a small inlet called Nag's Head. It is about fifty miles in a straight line, north of Newbern, with which it has water communication via Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and the Neuse River. It was, previous to the rebellion, a place of active trade.

We publish, elsewhere, an order from the Adjutant-General in reference to the forthcoming draft. Several counties in the interior of the State having filled their quotas, it has been found advisable to modify the designation of depôts of rendezvous. The following Commandants of the respective posts have been designated: Albany, Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT; New-York, Brig.-Gen. HORATIO BOOREAU; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. G. HAMMOND; Ponds, Maj.-Gen. S. S. BURKHARDT; Elmira, Col. S. M. ALLEY; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. T. LEARNED.

A London correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: "It is well you are just completing a fleet of Monitors. You are likely to need them before long. Workmen are employed night and day on the *Monarch*, on the Clyde and elsewhere in building some 20 iron-clads, which are to go service in American waters. They are intended to convey vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact. My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a good deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. To disarm suspicion it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr. [illegible]

A dispatch dated Louisville, Nov. 8, states that Gen. BUELL'S division reached Nazareth on this day preceding.

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS' division of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, is to be detached from Gen. McCOOK'S army corps, and other being reinforced will act as an independent column. What direction it is to take, is not yet known.

The Military Commission, sitting at the Lower Sioux Agency, on the cases of those Indians engaged in the late massacres in Minnesota, has found over three hundred of them guilty, and condemned them to be hung. Their fate lies with the authorities at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia* came up to the City yesterday morning, and her advices, which are two days later than those by the *Norwegian*, are published this morning. She left Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 28th ult. Mr. CAMERON, our Minister to Russia, came as passenger on board the *Scotia*; also, Lord LYON, the British Minister to this country. The steamer *Gladiator*, from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool, having on board 1,600 bales of cotton. She took over sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore WILKES, which had caused some little excitement on Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that WILKES, with his squadron, had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation, and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect. Mr. GLADSTONE had ventilated his sentiments on the American question, in a letter written to a Manchester merchant. He took occasion to say, however, "that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving those effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case." All of which signifies that the time for English recognition or intervention has not yet arrived. The violent gales which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, though no change of prices had taken place. Breadstuffs were steady and firm, and Provisions were flat and heavy. Consols were quiet at 92¼@92¾ for money.

A decision was expected on Friday in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, which is still at Philadelphia. The Court was not, however, prepared to render one. Mr. G. M. WHARTON, on the part of the claimant, presented an additional affidavit in relation to the ownership of the vessel, to the reception of which District-Attorney CADWALADER objected on two grounds: First, that it was not respectful to the Government, in referring to it as a "Northern one;" and, secondly, that it contained declarations which the person making it knew to be false. The Judge said he should allow the paper to be filed, as he was desirous of having all the testimony that could be furnished in respect to the ownership of the steamer.

The Detroit *Tribune*, New-London *Chronicle*, Hartford *Times*, Hartford *Press* and Hartford *Courant* have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.

The Orange, N. J., War Committee has declared a dividend of 22 ½ per cent. on moneys received for bounties to volunteers, there being that amount of surplus after paying each volunteer $100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Subscribers now receive a certificate for the balance, signed by the Town Clerk, payable in installments as soon as the Legislature shall authorize a tax to be levied for that purpose.

The vote of Livingston County, the home of Gen. WADSWORTH, is most gratifying. The majority is nearly double what his opponents conceded, and largely ahead of what was claimed. The Geneseo *Republican* gives the following figures:

Avon	93	Lima	56
Caledonia	99	Nunda	197
Conesus	127	Ossian	26
Geneseo	150	Sparta	13
Leicester	13	Springwater	225
Livonia	873	York	250

Portage will add 100 to these majorities. Mount Morris gives SEYMOUR 120; North Dansville, 79; Groveland, 4; and West Sparta, 1. Geneseo, it will be remembered, is the place of Gen. WADSWORTH'S residence.

ALEX. MCDONALD, a rebel engineer on the southern end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stole a locomotive from Bowling Green, on Nov. 5, taking it from the hands of another engineer, proposing to put in the depôt; instead of which he ran it down on the Memphis Branch Road 18 miles, burned out the fuse, and otherwise injured the machinery to the amount of $3,000. MCDONALD was pursued by employes of the road on a hand-car, who recaptured the locomotive, but MCDONALD escaped.

The missing steamer *Trenton*, which it was feared was lost, as she did not arrive at Washington from this City in due season, has at last turned up at the place of her destination. Her Captain tried a trip through the Chesapeake Canal, and met with unexpected delays.

During the last four months the Provost Marshal of Philadelphia has taken into custody 630 deserters, 647 straggling, and sent 4,194 convalescent soldiers to their regiments.

It is reported that the President has tendered to Senator COLFAX the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of Secretary SMITH'S acceptance of the Judgeship of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, JOHN CLARKIN and GEO. GROMER, previously convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

Breadstuffs were in active demand on Saturday; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Corn was rather cheaper. Cotton was less freely purchased, but was firmly held. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, Whisky, Hops, Fruit and Seeds were in moderate request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Chicory, Coffee, Fish, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Wool and the principal Kinds of Oils at buoyant rates. Freight engagements were restricted, though rates were essentially unaltered. There were 630 vessels of all classes in port.

OUR RUSSIAN RELATIONS.—Our Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, Mr. CAMERON, arrived in this City yesterday, and will leave immediately for Washington. The object of the return to this country at this important juncture of our affairs in Europe, of our Minister to this great Power, is unknown. Some who fancy that Mr. SEWARD is about to resign, also imagine that Mr. CAMERON will again resume his old post of Secretary of War, while others think he has come home for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate from Pennsylvania, this Winter. It is understood, however, that he is back to this country permanently—that he will not again return to the illustrious Court in which he has had such a brief experience of diplomatic life. If such be the case, it is to be hoped that not a day will be lost in appointing his successor, who should be a man of first-class ability, and a man who will adhere to his post at least until the termination of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office. Until the close of the war, our relations with the great European Powers will always be in somewhat of a critical condition; and when the tremendous importance of maintaining pacific relations abroad are considered, it will be seen that we should have an active and patriotic representative always at his post of duty.

Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who was Mr. CAMERON'S predecessor as Minister to the Russian Court, and who, since his return to his own,

The Democrats and the Election.

Throughout the whole of the late political campaign we recognized the fact that the votes to be cast for Mr. SEYMOUR would come from two entirely opposite classes of voters; that every one who opposed the war and was in favor of peace, immediate and on any terms, would be found voting for him, and that many would also vote for him who were earnestly and honestly in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously till the rebellion was suppressed. We recognize this fact now. The *Tribune* declares that it found no supporter of SEYMOUR, who did not support him "as the Peace candidate." Our own experience is different. We found many who supported him claiming that he would push on the war heartily. They seemed to us under a very strange hallucination, and we warned them repeatedly that they were going in bad company, and were in danger of being cheated upon this very point, which seemed to us a vital one. They did not give heed to our warnings, and the election of Mr. SEYMOUR is the result.

The election has not done away with the fact of which we have spoken. It has rather brought Mr. SEYMOUR and his supporters face to face with it. It is still true that men have voted for him believing that his election would tend to help the rebels in successfully maintaining their position, and that others have voted for him believing that his election would speed on the war to the overthrow of the rebellion; and both parties, now that the result which they hoped for is attained, are outspoken in their views of it. We know of one instance, and we doubt not there have been many, in which it has been openly declared by Mr. SEYMOUR'S supporters since the election that they would now proceed and carry out their original programme of bringing the two sections together under the Montgomery Constitution, and then by Convention, or some other means, excluding New-England from the new nation; and in our opinion the call now made in some quarters for an immediate meeting of the new Congress, which cannot by law meet till a year from next December, unless convened by the President, points in this direction.

And therefore we warn the loyal portion of Mr. SEYMOUR'S supporters, as we have warned them before, that there is danger in this direction. It cannot be denied that the result of the late elections has been to place in positions of power and influence some men whose sympathies are not with us, but with the rebels—men to whom the rebels look with hope for help, and whom they consider to bear the same relation to the body of loyal men at the North as "the five just men in Sodom" did to their besotted fellow-citizens. It remains to be seen whether these men shall be able to wield the power which has been placed in their hands for the overthrow of the nation before the people can interfere. The voice of the people cannot be uttered again in a popular election for a year. We know well that if the efforts of these men to destroy the nation shall be made, and shall not be successful before that time comes round, there will be another political revolution which will throw them out of power with more speed than they have now been put in.

We shall do all in our power to prevent their success; and we call upon the loyal supporters of Mr. SEYMOUR to watch them and work against them, for the preservation of the country; assuring them that in such a work they will find themselves seconded and supported by the great body of the loyal men of the land.

SUPPRESSION OF THE DRAFT.—A dispatch from Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE still further postpones, and this time indefinitely, the long talked of and much dreaded draft. The reason assigned is, the difficulty of procuring correct returns of the persons who have enlisted in all the counties, so as to apportion rightly among the counties the number to be drafted from each.

The practical operation of the effort of the Government to get soldiers into its service by draft, is far from satisfactory. There must be a glaring defect somewhere in the laws, and it is the duty of Congress at its next session to find where the trouble is and remedy it. In midsummer, the President of the United States deeming the Republic in imminent danger, ordered a draft of 300,000 men to its immediate support in the field. More than three months have passed, and yet not a man has been obtained from the great State of New-York under the President's order for a draft. Nor is it possible to tell when the first conscript will be had. If in this mode the Government is to be preserved, when in great danger, then is its continued existence extremely precarious.

We cannot for a moment think that the authorities of New-York State have purposely obstructed the draft; though we must not shut out the fact that other States—Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for instance—have long since complied with the requisition of the General Government, and enforced the conscription. We have subjected the Republicans and Unionists in New-York State, who were the earnest supporters of the Government, to all the injuries and losses politically of the draft, in the late canvass. We had thorough, scorching curtilments; [illegible]

England's Bonds to Keep the Peace.

The experiences of the existing war in the United States are establishing, beyond all cavil, the supreme importance of American products to the continued welfare of European nations. When peace shall return to our shores, and commerce fall again into its former channels, we may rest assured that no foreign Government having the military power to do us harm will be at all inclined, on any ground short of the necessity of its own existence, to renew the reign of strife.

England has often, in periods of peace, fretted against her condition of dependence on the American States for cotton. Every encouragement that Government could give has been afforded, and every scheme and combination that interested capital could call into activity has been in operation, to develop other sources of supply for the essential staple. All experiments of this kind failed. And now civil war in the United States, involving the total loss of the American supply, has added its tremendous pressure to the same end. But even this frightful stimulation does not accomplish the desires of British capitalists and economists. A "cotton famine" stares England in the face. Millions of her operatives are becoming paupers, to be fed by Government bounty or private charity; and prince and pauper alike turn anxiously to America, imploring the fates for a return to peace.

Was it for this that English rulers hailed with ill-concealed delight the beginning of trouble in the American Union? We may be sure not. They did not, unfortunately for them, perceive the end from the beginning. They anticipated, undoubtedly, an easy triumph of the rebellion. If that triumph did not instantaneously occur, they regarded as the most likely thing in the world a safe intervention on their part to enforce the defeat and disorganization of the American Government. *Then* England would practically own the cotton-fields of the Gulf States, and become undisputed mistress of the world.

This calculation has been baffled, as many a wicked one has been before, and as such ought ever to be. England is learning now the pith of one of her own proverbs: the folly of waiting for dead men's shoes. The American Government did not succumb so easily to treason; and what England hoped to gain by inheritance, or by virtue of the office of Administrator which she stood ready to assume, she can only take by war, open and declared, against the American Union. And for that she is not prepared, on more considerations than the mere one of comparative military and naval strength, and the prospect of success or failure in hostilities.

The United States, albeit engaged in civil war, is still one of the most valuable customers that England has. In all the finer fabrics of cotton and wool, in many of the staples of the same material, in the multiform shapes of steel and the finer metals, in malt and distilled liquors, in porcelain and pottery work, and in a thousand other varieties of manufacture, wherein excellence is only obtained by the combinations of great wealth, educated skill and cheap labor, the United States is confessedly inferior to England, and draws freely, to the extent of many millions a year, on her workshops. If the loss of American cotton has brought poverty and hunger to the door of millions of English operatives, so would a war with the United States on that account plunge other millions of her people into like distress. This was apparently not thought of by English rulers at the outset of their sympathy with rebellion; but now the stern fact is before them to crush and humble their swift sibling against us.

But this is not all. The United States not only buys the wares of millions of English operatives besides the cotton spinners, but she gives in return what England cannot be deprived of and live! It is a fact, never clearly revealed till now, that England looks to America for bread as well as cotton. To be placed in a condition of hostility to the United States, to have the flow of cereals from this country abroad suspended, would be a calamity to England by the side of which a diminished cotton supply would be hardly appreciable. The instant advance of "the staff of life" to high prices, coupled with existing distress, from suspended manufactures and the inadequate charitable relief, would start all England into a wail, the like of which has only come upon the ear of Christendom once in this generation—from Ireland in 1848. British rulers see this portent, and not all the world can move them to do what in their hearts they quite recently desired.

As for the future of cotton, we Americans are easy. Free labor will produce it in the United States as abundantly as slave labor did. *Free labor*, most stable of all, cheapest of all, most righteous of all, the only honest labor, and solely entitled to Heaven's blessing.

The Danger of Overtrading in a Time of War.

It is now pretty generally conceded that a period of war is not necessarily one of commercial disaster. War is an enormous consumer. Its demands are active and imperious. They admit of no delay, and must be supplied at whatever cost. Commercial activity in such circumstances is a necessity. That this activity may be—frequently is—something very different from real commercial prosperity, we are willing to admit, but that it may be made conducive to the highest and most substantial prosperity of a country, is abundantly proved by the history of European States. The commercial progress of Great Britain at no time stands out more conspicuously than in the period in which it was engaged in its great struggle with Napoleon—during a part of which time it stood against the combined commercial opposition of Europe.

The expenses of Government, increased during this struggle, from about 90 million dollars per annum in 1792 to nearly 900 millions in 1815; still, such was the astonishing development of the National resources under these apparently disastrous influences, that the country was able, during the last years of the war, not only to bear, with comparative ease, the annual tax of 350 millions, but to lend yearly 55 million dollars to the Continental Powers, and at the same time raise by voluntary contribution more than 50 million dollars to relieve the sufferings of its own poor. The war created, to a certain extent, the means of its support. The stimulus of the rapidly expanding currency, the new wants opened by the war, and the activity infused by the same cause into every branch of industry, all acted as spurs to commerce. The exports and imports doubled between the years mentioned, (the former amounting to 300 millions,) and the shipping increased from one to two, and a half million tons.

There is no reason why this country should not, with proper care, have a similar prosperity in the midst of war. But it must be remembered that a commerce conducted under these circumstances is liable to peculiar dangers, and this is the point to which we wish at present to direct particular attention. The ease in the money market, always existing when large issues of Government stocks are taking place, and the high prices of all classes of articles in a time of war, lead almost irresistibly to a vast extension of private credits and overtrading. In the period already spoken of, in Great Britain, these causes operated so powerfully as to bring about two of the most disastrous epochs in English history. In 1810 a continuous course of overtrading brought the country into a condition of wide-spread distress, after a period of almost unexampled prosperity. The process by which this was effected, is thus described by Mr. TOOKE:

"Any real or apprehended scantiness of supply and an unnecessary anticipation of demand, had led to high prices and an enlargement of the circulation of private paper, so exhausting circumstance and pressure demand occasioned a revolt of prices and a reduction of private paper to the level wherein both had risen. There was in 1809, a real commencement of scarcity. The actual deficiency was itself sufficient to justify a great part of the rise, and as in the early part of the great experiment (which I date from the close of 1807 and beginning of 1808) made by Bonaparte to exclude this country from all intercourse with the Continent of Europe, it was uncertain whether a new, adequate and almost indefinite period might not elapse before the deficiency could be relieved by importation, a further rise was necessary upon data grounds; the risk in limit contemplation, and the extent to hold out a sufficient inducement to overcome the very great obstructions to importation. The advance proved indeed, as is usual in cases of speculation, to be more than adequate to both these purposes. The stock of these articles which had been most scarce were eked out by economy in the consumption, and, in some instances, by the employment of substitutes. There was, accordingly, by the Summer of 1810, a great fall in the price of nearly all the articles which had experienced any considerable rise in the two preceding years."

Scarcely had the country recovered from the distress of 1810 and '11, when, by the action of precisely the same causes, it was brought down again to the calamitous position in which it found itself in 1816, after the close of the war. These examples illustrate the dangers to which we are now exposed.

Our position is to-day very similar to that of England in 1809. Gold was then constantly rising in value, and this with us is accomplishing nearly all that the anticipation of the explosive measures of NAPOLEON effected. Merchants now look forward to the time when the price of exchange will put a practical check upon foreign trade. The smallness of our imports last year have left us with a real or anticipated scarcity of supply, and the rapid advance of prices tempts every one who can procure credit to enter with a greater or less venture upon the field of speculation. Under these influences our imports, which up to this time last year amounted to little more than 100 million dollars, have this year advanced to about 148 million. Here is an increase of 48 million, or about one-half of the whole amount imported last year. A part of this advance is, perhaps, demanded, for the value of all kinds of goods have been much greater during the past year than was anticipated in the early part of the season. Some allowance must be made, also, for the surplus which existed from the stock of 1860. Still, it should not be forgotten that deductions drawn from the year just past are not safe guides in the new set of circumstances into which we are now entering. We have hitherto felt the war financially only in the stimulus it has given trade by its immense increase to our currency. We shall now begin to feel it in the narrowing of our resources. The tax which goes into operation this month must necessarily diminish the ability of a large class of persons to purchase many articles which they have enjoyed, with even more [illegible]

Vermont Sustaining the Government.

One of our contemporaries, some time ago, in the course of a series of attacks upon the Government, for what it claimed were dangerous assaults upon the liberty of the citizen, took occasion to rejoice over a prospect which it thought was impending in Vermont between the National Government and the State Government and the Courts. Some parties had been arrested by order of the Government and locked up in jail for discouraging enlistments—and a *habeas corpus* having been issued by the United States District Judge, the Marshal refused, by order of the Government, to bring the men before the Court; whereupon the Judge made an order directing the Marshal to show cause before him why he should not be attached for contempt of Court.

Our contemporary, as we have said, saw in this affair prospects of a collision. Visions floated before its mind of a peremptory order upon the Marshal to produce the men, of a further refusal, of an application to the State authorities for assistance, and a determination on their part to resist to the uttermost this exercise of National tyranny, and to defend the rights of the citizen.

And certainly, if there was anything in the outcry of danger to the popular liberties, there was no place where such a struggle would be more likely to be entered upon than in Vermont. Her people have always been as free a people and as attached to the principles of freedom as those of any of the States. Nowhere would danger to popular liberty be met more intelligently or with firmer resistance than among the Green Mountains.

It will not, therefore, be without interest to see what action was taken in this matter by the liberty-loving people of Vermont. The judge, whose conduct above spoken of was censurable, held that the Marshal had done wrong, and fined him $100, which the Marshal paid, and there was an end of the legal proceedings. The counsel for one of the men who elected to the State Senate, and whom the Senate met to introduced a resolution for a committee to inquire into the facts of the case. A motion was made to amend his resolution, so as to direct the committee to report whether any inquiry is necessary or proper. The mover of the resolution strenuously opposed the amendment, but the Senate adopted it by the quite decisive vote of 26 to 1, and having so amended the resolution, they proceeded to reject it by the same vote of 26 to 1, being unanimous, with the exception of the one who had been counsel for the imprisoned Secessionist. In the words of a member, "the resolution was, first, unnecessary; and, second, mischievous."

Vermont has confidence in the Government, in its honesty, in its love for freedom, in its desire to preserve all the rights of the citizen. But she also recognizes the fact that we are in a state of war, in a struggle for National existence, in which, if we are defeated, all our liberties are sure to be destroyed. And in such a time she recognizes the worth of the words of the old French hero: that it is the duty of true lovers of their country "to honor good patriots, and even to support them in venial errors, that we may all encourage each other to do the right." Those who seek to attain other ends, by exercise of danger to our liberties, need look for no help from freedom-loving Vermont.

THE RETURN OF LORD LYONS.—Her Majesty's representative near this Government returned to this country yesterday, in the *Scotia*, after an absence in England of nearly four months. There is a great deal of speculation as to the instructions he may have brought with him in reference to his action in the present condition of our affairs. It is probable that they do not differ materially from the very general instructions he received one and two years ago, on the same subject, and that the policy of his Government, and his duty, for some time to come, will still be to watch and wait. The Cabinet Council which was announced to meet previous to his departure from England, and the object of which, it was supposed, was to discuss the policy he should be directed to pursue, and the instructions he should receive, did not sit; but the *Army and Navy Gazette* infers from the expressions of Ministers individually, that the British Government is not inclined to depart from the course it has hitherto pursued in reference to our contest. "But," adds the organ of Mr. Correspondent RUSSELL, "Lord LYONS may nevertheless be able to represent to the American Government the views of the British Ministry as to certain contingencies, and to indicate changes of policy which may be forced on them by the advent of certain events." This speculative remark of the astute Mr. RUSSELL is very likely to be quite correct; and as the "our-

Our New Custom-house.

There are many persons in this our grand Metropolis of New-York, who saw the late marble Custom-house of our noble port rise upon the ruins of the buildings which originally stood upon its site. There we saw the vaults of the eloquent Dr. PHILLIPS' church opened, and felt the nothingness of human things exemplified in the small pile of dark dust, and jaggedly, tapering pieces of saturated, decayed coffin-wood, which was all that remained of those aforetime active citizens like ourselves, who had been laid into the ground with many tears.

Pallas FRAZEE!—the architect of the old Custom-house of New-York—who built from the Greek models, which he said were "eternal!" Much would he grieve to find, were he now above ground, that his cherished and finished conceptions were no longer sufficient for the vastly increased business of the Custom Department of our great National City.

But, still, the old Custom-house is an honored "institution" in the land. Its present office is not only one of dignity, but of the greatest importance to the country at large. It is the Sub-Treasury of the United States, in the second most important commercial capital in the world! And wait but a little while, and we shall see it the first. When the unnatural and suicidal war which is now upon us shall have been closed—and closed, let us hope, forever!—our Union shall again arise, "not for a day, but for all time."

Meanwhile, the great marble edifice, so lately the sufficiently spacious and commodious Custom-house of New-York, is found inadequate to the extended and constantly extending commerce of our port; our part!—the great gate from the Atlantic to Amazon, through which the deep-drawing barks do come to disgorge their precious freightage, and through which pass, in return, the kindly fruits of our luxuriant earth, so that, in due time, they upon the other side may enjoy them! Inasmuch that, by the traffic both ways, the fish have fled from Hermanus Hyssen's river, "cursed by the innumerable kegs."

And hence the necessity of a new Entrepot—a place where "multitudes of men commercing" may transact their business—with ample room and verge enough for all and every part of the same.

The Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, was the edifice selected for the new Custom-house, and was accordingly purchased by the United States Government for that purpose. Every New-Yorker, and also all who have had commercial operations in the Metropolis, need not be told that it is a noble structure, of dark gray granite, majestic in its proportions, answering conspicuously and favorably at once to "that first appeal which is to the eye," in the dignity of its presence.

On the portico of that fine building, between the two westernmost columns, (like the seat, of solid granite, in one block,) upon Wall-street, DANIEL WEBSTER stood when he said, in the clear hearing of ten thousand people, whose eyes were only upon him, and the only sound in whose ears was his stentorian, sonorous, musical voice, he, with a prescience, a conviction even that there was an "odor of nationality about the Union," which even a bank note—in itself a simple token, a flimsy and yet a strong piece of thin paper—could efficiently and sufficiently represent our country from Maine to Oregon!

Mr. HIRAM BARNEY, our Collector, (and a better, or a more conscientious, New-York never had,) from his palatial suite of apartments on the first floor, corner of Wall and William streets, can sit out in his arm chair, in a hot Summer's day, between those stone columns, and talk with his Returns-attendant Deputies, (CRESCY, the Cuban, PURSELL, (and the rest) and strains in his mind the words of wisdom which came from

"Good old Daniel,
Come to the promised land."

Up to the present time, the Warehouse Department is the only one which has been removed to the New Building; but that, through the constant supervision and zealous care of Mr. HAMILTON BARON, Deputy Collector of that Division, is getting on in an exceedingly agreeable and handsome style. The Store-keeper's Department on the First Floor of the Southwest corner of the Exchange, is ample and commodious, both for the clerks behind, and the customers before the long extended counters; while the forbidden, without being "stiffy or scaily," is substantial and dignified in color and substance.

Of the adjoining room, on the south side of the entrance, and its appurtenances, (the Bureau of the Liquidating Officer's Department, under the charge of Mr. LEYDECKER,) the same may be said in all particulars.

The apartments above, occupied by the Chief of the Warehouse Bureau, Mr. HAMILTON BARON, are more ornate and elaborate in their appointments. They are rich, however, without any final gaudiness. The unviolently arched ceilings are in that tone tasteful of neutral tints; the *French gray*, shall we say, which the eye always meets with pleasure. It is never obtrusive. As you say of a well-dressed, gentlemanly person, he is *somewhat dressed*, but by no remarkable, simply from that fact; but "the sentiments of color" is gratified and satisfied by a single glance. That the beautiful carpeting and dignified black walnut furniture are "in keeping," may be most reasonably inferred.

Of the immense and grateful *Rotunda*, its splendid dimensions and imposed appearance, with its exquisite figures, and of the purposes to which it is to be devoted, we shall speak hereafter. It is the handsomest, and altogether the most imposing rotunda in America. It deserves and shall receive separate notice at our hands. And in the paragraph which embraces it, we shall try to convey some idea of the Auditor's Department, with its beautiful porphyry columns and its lofty dignity of space; and also of Mr. LOWELL'S "cute" Bureau, who, with his capable assistants, will hereafter "walk in *the light*," with no windows which, as ROSS says,

"Darkness see
Of darkness like the light of Day,
And Hell look over all."

With which blacking similie we close. More anon, when time and space shall serve.

Democratic Rejoicings on Governor, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Democrats of this city are firing one hundred guns this evening in honor of the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR as Governor of the State of New-York; for the triumphs of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New-Jersey, and New-York; for the change in the political complexion of the next United States House of Representatives, and for the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Morning, Nov. 8.

The storm has ceased, though the weather is cold and threatening.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, having finished his business here, leaves for New-York, whence he will immediately return to Indiana.

CASUALTIES AT CORINTH AND IUKA.

The official lists of killed and wounded in the battles of Corinth and Iuka have been received by Surgeon-General HAMMOND. The Federal loss in the battle at Corinth on the 4th and 5th of October, are as follows:

Commissioned officers killed	22
Non-commissioned officers killed	60
Enlisted men killed	229
Total loss in killed	313
Commissioned officers wounded	80
Non-commissioned officers wounded	276
Enlisted men wounded	1,420
Total wounded	1,816
Commissioned officers missing	3
Non-commissioned officers missing	19
Enlisted men missing	208
Taken prisoners (supposed)	17
Grand total	2,376

The loss of the enemy, calculated from the best sources of information, was 1,423 killed, (and buried by our troops,) 2,000 prisoners, including their wounded left on the field, besides 5,000 wounded who left the battle-field by the enemy, but dropped along the roads in their hurried retreat, making a total of 8,423.

In the battle of Iuka, the National loss was 142 killed, as follows: Four commissioned officers and 138 enlisted men; 598 wounded, 19 missing and three taken prisoners. Total, 723 National loss.

The loss of the rebels far exceeded ours, their dead left on the field and buried by our troops numbering over 500, 1,500 wounded and 131 prisoners, not including wounded.

ANOTHER "CHANGE OF BASE."

It is stated by officers just arrived from the "advance" of the army of the Potomac, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has formally abandoned Harper's Ferry as a base of operations, and has ordered heavy supplies to Centreville. This tallies with our information for the last week as to his immediate plans.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR, FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

Dr. CHAS. H. S. ARMY, just returned from a seven years' tour in California, has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac, as Medical Director of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. WEBB, killed in battle of Antietam.

COAL IN CALIFORNIA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office received this morning a survey of a railroad to be constructed by "San Joaquin and Mount Diablo Railroad Company," leading from the extensive coal mines in Contra Costa County, California, to the San Joaquin River, near its confluence with the Sacramento, and within good water communication with San Francisco. Four different mines have been opened, called the "Independent Mine," "Pittsburgh Mine," "Eureka Mine," and "Union Mine," and the supplies are said to be inexhaustible. The facility of transportation for coal from these mines to the seacoast, will make San Francisco the great coaling station on the Pacific coast. Enough coal exists in Contra Costa County to supply all wants of that article in California. This is but the beginning of the development of the mineral resources of this State, coal in abundance, and also iron and copper, being found in the counties bordering on navigable streams.

The amount thus far subscribed amounts to over one thousand dollars for cash, and every mile of the contemplated railroad and ten per cent. in cash of the amount thus subscribed having been actually paid in. The length of the railroad is to be five miles, and its estimated cost about $20,000 per mile, or $100,000, for the purpose of constructing, running, and operating a railroad in the County of Contra Costa, commencing on the South bank of the San Joaquin, at a point between Antioch and what is known as the "Beacon House," and running back in a southerly direction to Union coal mine, "one thousand shares, $100 each. The business office of the Company to be at San Francisco.

The distance from the coal mines to San Francisco by water, is about sixty miles, with good water transportation. The character of the coal is bituminous.

DISTRIBUTION OF POSTAL CURRENCY.

It is not true, as stated in some quarters, that Secretary CHASE has made any specific arrangement in regard to the delivery of postage currency, except at New-York City, from which point all the sufficient country will be supplied. He is determined that all sections shall be furnished as nearly equality as possible; and that the Western States shall receive their full proportionate share.

FEMALE HOSPITAL THIEVES AND HOSPITAL NURSES.

Several women having been arrested some days since for robbing the hospitals here, in which they were employed, Miss DIX appointed this they were in no way connected with the corps of nurses under her charge.

It is known that these hospital nurses, sometimes some of the best women in the country, and many who belong to what is popularly known as the higher class. Several are now attending to the comfort of the invalid soldiers, who, on this regards spread, have lost homes in the Fifth-avenue and a circle of society the most aristocratic in New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made in the Bureau of Internal Revenue:

Establishments of clothing manufacturers are to be considered as manufactories, and they are not, therefore, compelled to take out licenses or dealers to sell therefrom, unless they sell goods other than those manufactured by themselves.

In their monthly returns to the Assessor they must state the amount of goods manufactured and sold during the month, but need pay duty only on the amount sold or removed for consumption.

The fact that the duty of 3 per cent. has been paid on the material can by the manufacturer of clothing, does not exempt him from paying the duty on the full value of the goods when finished. Nor does existing cause under the provisions of section 78, which declares that the duty shall be paid only on the increased value of "all clothes dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or other fabrics or materials now imported."

The fact that clothing is manufactured under a contract with the Government does not exempt the manufacturer from the duty. Contractors with the Government must pay the tax on their goods the same as if the contract had been made with an individual.

In reference to the tax upon manufactures produced since the 31st of August, 1862, and delivered under contracts of sale made prior to the 1st of July, 1862, the following regulations have been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

First—The manufacturer will pay the duty upon such goods, without regard to the fact of such contract.

Second—The manufacturer will be authorized to collect of the purchaser the amount of taxes so paid, whenever satisfactory proof be furnished to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the contract was made prior to the first day of July last; and in such cases the taxes paid may be added to the price agreed upon, and that the taxes previously paid upon raw materials or manufactures have been actually paid by the seller.

These regulations apply to all goods manufactured under contracts dated prior to July 16, 1862.

INFORMATION FOR THE LAND OFFICE.

Some time since Judge WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office, issued a circular inviting information and soliciting mineral specimens and samples to be transmitted to his bureau, together with topographical sketches and accounts of growth of timber and increase of improvements.

To that circular he has recently appended the following important

NOTE: When an occasion may not present itself to send such specimens by *hand*, it is suggested that they might be put in strong packages, not weighing over three pounds each, and *mailed* to this office. In sending specimens of the precious or useful metals, of salt, oil, lumber or stone, or of the productions of the country, it is requested that they be accompanied by a communication designating the localities of each of such specimens, with any general information which would be useful in the investigation.

From the questions to be answered, and referred to in the memorandum by the number, as actually to connect the specimen with the text.

J. M. EDMONDS, Commissioner.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore C. K. STRIBLING has been ordered to the Commission of Lieutenant-Commander LEWIS PAULDING has been detached from Ordnance duty at New-York, and ordered to the command of the Cyclops.

Passed Assistant Surgeon JAMES TURNER has been detached from the Wissahickon, and ordered to the Steamer of the Gunboat.

Ensign W. H. FRENCH has been ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

ATTACK ON NASHVILLE.

Polk and Breckinridge, with 25,000 Men, on the South.

Morgan, with his Guerrillas, on the North.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Nov. 8.

About eighty rebel prisoners arrived from Lebanon, Ky., to-night, including a son of Secretary MARSHALL, who had violated his parole and joined the rebels.

The Democrat's Bowling Green correspondent, this morning, writes that six escaped prisoners, including their wounded left on the field, besides 5,000 wounded who left the battle-field by the enemy, but dropped along the roads in their hurried retreat, making a total of 8,423.

Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division arrived at Gallatin on Friday, and was moving down toward Nashville.

Gen. CRITTENDEN, with a portion of Gen. BUELL'S Army, was at Murfreesboro'.

The remainder of BUELL'S Army, with the exception of fifteen thousand men, had left for Cumberland Gap and were pushing toward Nashville.

Gen. BRAGG had been put under arrest and suspended by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. BRAGG'S dereliction in the Kentucky campaign, it is stated, were the cause of his arrest.

Nothing had been heard at Murfreesboro', which was in constant telegraphic communication with Mobile, of the capture of the latter city. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are at Mobile.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

We have been in telegraphic communication with Mitchellsville for the last two days, and have received none of the above tidings.

THE ADVANCE TO NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

BOWLING GREEN, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

We are now in the centre of the great military movements in this department for the relief of Nashville, Tenn., and Southwestern Kentucky. To-day Gen. FRY'S Division, marched through town. They will camp at Mill Cave, four miles south of Bowling Green. Gen. SILL'S Division is still encamped there. Some surprise and impatience have been manifested at the troops have not moved forward. For this slight delay, I do not doubt, there are good and sufficient reasons. Some of these reasons suggest themselves to every one. The labor of transporting supplies for a large army is immense, and the army cannot move any faster than this work is accomplished. To the accomplishment of this object, the most earnest efforts are actively directed.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived in Bowling Green on Saturday. On his arrival he went immediately to Gen. MCCOOK'S headquarters. The next day he established his headquarters at the residence of JOHN BURNAM, one of the largest and richest citizens of the bogus Provisional Government of Kentucky. This BURNAM was Treasurer of the concern, and, like the chief of traitors, Judas, carried the bag, and, like his illustrious prototype, has, I presume, gone to his own place. He is not here.

Refugees still continue to come from Tennessee, fleeing from their native State to avoid being drafted into the Confederate army. I conversed with four this morning, just from Smith County. They told me they had lived in the woods night and day for ten days before they left. They dared not visit their families. All this is because they love their country, love the old flag, and are faithful to their constitutional obligations, and loyal to the Government under which they and their fathers and grandfathers had lived in peace, happiness, and prosperity. They were serving notices upon all to rendezvous at Murfreesboro on the 10th of this month, but very few Union men could be found. They were hid in the woods, mountains and caves, and running from the rebels. They could not be found. Middle Tennessee, Kentucky is 10-day 10th of these outlaws will be taken without any means. Such are the harrows and miseries occasioned by civil war. Who can estimate their number, or their depth and intensity?

TUESDAY, Nov. 4, 1862.

This morning early the troops are in motion with their faces to the South. While I am writing, Gen. SMITHMAN'S Division is marching through the town. The streets are filled with citizens, soldiers and wagons. That locomotive is by no means an easy problem. The mirth in this town has ceased, and the wells and springs are all dry. I have tried for an hour to get a glass of water. The water shops are, I believe, permanently closed. I see no drunken soldiers in the streets. I do not think the troops are committing many depredations. I hear of very few. I hope the morals of the Union army will be characterized by such department, order and discipline as will give additional force to the victories which they are about to win.

I learn this morning, that considerable have been sent out from Fort Henry and Donelson in pursuit of WHEELER.

RETURN OF MINISTER CAMERON.

Reasons Brought by Him from Abroad—The Rebels Planning an Attack upon New-York.

From the Pets of last evening.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* to-day is Hon. SIMON CAMERON, the United States Minister to Russia, who returns home on a furlough. Mr. CAMERON'S future movements are undecided; he is, however, yet our Minister to Russia, not having resigned that position. He leaves to-day as two for Washington.

Mr. CAMERON says that the Russian nation is as friendly to us as it has been hitherto. The CZAR and Imperial family received him with great courtesy and cordiality. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR is at present in charge of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

The feeling in Europe is described by Mr. CAMERON as strongly savoring of intervention, and this feeling is rapidly increasing, in consequence of the continued inactivity of the Federal army. In England it is thought, however, that no active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The commercial failure of the present commercial crisis, probably, decide the matter; and only decided victories on our side will disarm the tone in its utterance.

It is generally understood in England that a rebel naval attack on our Atlantic cities is in preparation. Three immense iron-clad steam rams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building in England, ostensibly for the Chilian Government, but really for the rebels, and with these it is expected the rebels will attack our Northern cities. They have no special desire to make a dash at New-York, and, even if the enterprise were but partially successful, the prospect of gold, now famous in New-York harbor, if only for a single hour, would have a great effect thereon.

There is a Secession Club in Liverpool numbering three hundred members, who provide funds to furnish vessels to run our blockade. No individual member of this society is allowed to know what his fellow members contribute.

The sympathy for the rebels in Europe is daily increasing, and this delay in a Federal advance inspires general belief in the uselessness of our inability to cope with the enemy.

Mr. CAMERON thinks that the fortifications of New-York should be at once attended to, and is surprised that the danger of an attack on our City is not more fully appreciated here.

Death of Rev. Dr. Berrian.

Rev. Dr. WM. BERRIAN, Rector of Trinity Parish, died at his residence in this City, at 8 o'clock Friday evening, of disease of the heart, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Dr. BERRIAN has been failing in health for some years past, and the death of his wife, about a year ago, had a material effect upon him. He spent the past Summer in Newport, and returned to

PUNISHMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Over Three Hundred of the Sioux Indians Condemned to be Hung.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Nov. 8.

Over three hundred Indians have been convicted by the Military Commission at the Lower Sioux Agency as participators in the late horrible massacres, and are condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

THE REBELLION.

The Proposed Reinforcement of the Forts in Charleston Harbor.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined correspondence, relating to the proposed reinforcement of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, during the Winter of 1860-'61, by volunteers from the City of New-York, has been communicated to the *National Intelligencer* for publication, as belonging to the history of that period:

J. A. HAMILTON TO GEN. SANDFORD.

NEVIS, DOBBS' FERRY POST OFFICE, }
(Private.) December 28, 1860. }

DEAR GENERAL: I write to you in the strictest confidence, because what I am about to propose might be defeated by premature disclosure.

The President having exposed a handful of brave men, now in Fort Moultrie, to slaughter, and the flag of our country to disgrace, there can be no violation of lawful duty of any kind should citizens volunteer to go to Charleston harbor in a steamer chartered for the purpose in order to reinforce Major ANDERSON. Such a course, taken by a few hundred brave men, would rescue the garrison and save the fort, and this having been done without any participation on the part of the Government, could not be considered by South Carolina as an act offensive to her which would invite, much less justify an assault. Think of this, and if you approve, turn in your mind whether so many men could be induced to volunteer. We would have no difficulty in getting money to charter a steamer and to put on board of her a store of provisions. Absolute secrecy must be observed. Let me know what you think of it. I will be in the city to-morrow (Saturday).

Yours, &c., JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, New-York.

GEN. SANDFORD TO J. A. HAMILTON.

(Private.) NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: There would be no difficulty about the men if the arrangement could be made under the sanction of Gen. SCOTT. A confidential person could be sent on to see him, with his approval; the scheme would be perfectly legal, and acceptable, no doubt, to the officer in command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq.

J. A. HAMILTON TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

NEVIS, DOBBS' FERRY POST-OFFICE, Dec. 29, 1860.

(Private.)

DEAR GENERAL: It is proposed to reinforce Major ANDERSON by volunteers to be sent from the City of New-York by a steamer to be chartered for that purpose—the funds to be raised by private subscription. Gen. SANDFORD promises to provide as many good men and true as may be required, say from one to four hundred. He, however, suggests that this enterprise should receive your sanction, so far, at least, as by your giving me a letter of introduction to Major ANDERSON, stating, in substance, that those who accompany me will be, I guess, and of course subject to his command. If it is proper that you should countenance the enterprise, do me the favor to send me such a letter, addressed to the Major, as you please; and also to inform me of the number of men required, and of the kind and quantity of provisions to be taken with us. As I am the originator of this project, of course I intend to be one of the volunteers.

Wishing you best wishing for your continued health and usefulness to our beloved country, I remain your friend and servant, JAMES A. HAMILTON.

To Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Washington.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT TO J. A. HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1861.

SIR: Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT desires me to acknowledge your letter of 29th ultimo, and to inform you in reply, that he read it to the President of the United States. Both appreciated its patriotic spirit, but they coincided in the opinion that the *immediate* military needs of the country require no appeal to militia or volunteers in aid of the regular force.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LAY, Lieut.-Col., A. D. C.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq.

J. A. HAMILTON TO MAJ.-GEN. SANDFORD.

NEVIS, DOBBS' FERRY POST-OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: Referring to my letter to you of the 29th ultimo, your answer thereto, and col. Genl. conversation on the subject of that correspondence, I saw Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT'S answer to the letter I addressed to him under your advice on the 30th ultimo, and have the pleasure to say that your readiness to coöperate with me in the movement to reinforce Maj. ANDERSON was alike honorable to your patriotism, enterprise and courtesy.

You will perceive that the word "volunteers" in the General's letter is underscored, which signifies a foregone conclusion that the future may require such an appeal. I am sure you will without delay thoroughly organize your military condition and arrange such plans as may be best to be put into execution whenever the militia and volunteers may be needed, and the impending condition of our country may require action on their part. I hope I may be allowed, to believe that if I can be useful in any way, you will not overlook me in such an enterprise.

I have the honor to be your friend and servant,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

P. S.—You will probably concur with me that this correspondence is not proper to be given at present to the newspapers. J. A. H.

Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, New-York.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Evacuation of Maryland Heights.

From the Columbus (O.) Capital City Fact, Nov. 4.

Much having been said about the evacuation of Maryland Heights by Col. T. H. FORD, commanding the Third Brigade, and stationed on the Heights, it ought in justice to that officer to be known that the testimony before the Commission disclosed the fact that, from the 5th day of September, the day on which Col. FORD assumed command, until the 13th, when he evacuated, he insisted night and day that the attack on Harper's Ferry would be made through Bolivar Heights, the only open road to the rear of the Maryland Heights, and urged the fortification of said Heights as the only means of defence against an overwhelming force. Col. FORD ordered Capt. FOUTS Battery to that position, and insisted that it should remain there; and, notwithstanding said battery belonged to his own regiment and brigade, it was peremptorily ordered away by a superior officer, in the face of the declaring Col. FORD without any defence whatever, except cavalry and infantry.

On the Monday, the 13th of September, Col. FORD was stationed at said Gen'l's two divisions of the army, the one under the command of Gen. MCLAWS, the other Gen. ANDERSON, numbering at least eighty men, with fifteen pieces of artillery, and nevertheless he was shelled out of the position on that afternoon, and the enemy poured eight full regiments on the crest of the mountain, by our rear, and the position until 4 o'clock on the following Saturday, when the enemy in full force, numbering from 30 to 40 regiments, with two full batteries, came by the right and left, with two full batteries, came by the right and left, with two full batteries, came by the positive order of Col. MILROY, Col. FORD issued the order to evacuate.

Perhaps it would be well for the country to know that Col. FORD'S brigade only numbered 1,142, of which 313 were cavalry that could not be brought into action, leaving him but 726 men for the field, out of which 200 or 300 had to be detailed for picket and guard duty, and at no time was Col. FORD able to bring more than 400 men into action on the field. In addition to all this, it is interesting to learn that the testimony before the Commission disclosed the fact that Col. FORD was ordered to evacuate those several times verbally, and at length by written order to leave before the order was issued was given. That Col. MILROY, his superior officer, ordered the retreat at 11 o'clock, and Col. FORD received notice positively and peremptorily, allowing him if he was reinforced to do so, he could and would hold

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT.

The following members of Assembly are probably elected:

ALBANY.
1. Wm. J. Snyder, Dem.
2. John Cutler, Dem.
3. Henry L. Wait, Dem.
4. Wm. L. Oswald, Dem.

ALLEGANY.
1. A. F. Crittenden, Rep.
2. Ed. B. Loveridge, Rep.

BROOME.
Frank B. Smith, Rep.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Andrew L. Allen, Rep.
2. Albert G. Dow, Rep.

CAYUGA.
1. Uzal L. Frost, Rep.
2. Wm. P. Robinson, R.

CHAUTAUQUE.
1. John Stewart, Rep.
2. Henry C. Lake, Rep.

CHEMUNG.
Charles Heist, Dem.

CHENANGO.
1. E. H. Prindle, Rep.
2. Francis B. Fisher, R.

CLINTON.
George Macomber, Dem.

COLUMBIA.
1. P. G. Kinnebrook, Dem.
2. E. W. Bostwick, Rep.

CORTLAND.
H. E. Van Hoesen, R.

DELAWARE.
1. E. W. Courtney, Rep.
2. Wm. B. Bradford, D.

DUTCHESS.
1. Luther S. Dutcher, D.
2. J. C. Doughty, Dem.

ERIE.
1. Ist. W. Murphy, D.
2. Horatio Seymour, D.
3. T. A. Hoyt, Dem.
4. Ansel G. Cooper, Rep.

ESSEX.
Palmer E. Havens, R.

FRANKLIN.
Albert Anderson, Rep.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
W. J. Beaucar, Rep.

GENESEE.
Lucen Green, Rep.

GREENE.
John Brasted, Dem.

HERKIMER.
1. Griffin Bacon, Rep.
2. Arch. C. McGowan, R.

JEFFERSON.
1. C. A. Benjamin, Rep.
2. Levi Miller, Rep.
3. Wm. Dewey, Rep.

KINGS.
1. J. Fosdick, Dem.
2. Bernard Hughes, Dem.
3. E. E. Johnson, Dem.
4. James Darcey, Dem.
5. T. C. Callicott, Dem.
6. H. C. Boswell, Dem.
7. Chas. P. Leslie, Dem.

LEWIS.
John Chickering, Rep.

LIVINGSTON.
1. Ham'n E. Smith, Rep.
2. Samuel Skinner, Rep.

MADISON.
1. Wm. H. Brand, Rep.
2. Geo. L. Rouse, Rep.

MONROE.
1. G. E. McGonegal, Rep.
2. M. Trimmer, Rep.
3. Wm. Brown, Rep.

MONTGOMERY.
F. F. Moulton, Dem.

NEW-YORK.
1. Cornelius Flynn, Dem.
2. Daniel Leamy, Dem.
3. Geo. Loutrel, Dem.
4. Wm. C. Gover, Dem.
5. Henry Rogers, Dem.
6. Julius Kurz, Dem.
7. James C. King, Dem.
8. Thomas H. Hill, Dem.
9. D. V. Freeman, Dem.
10. Daniel M. O'Brien, D.
11. Thos. A. Leavitt, D.
12. Andrew Smith, Dem.

Republican	66
Democrat	63

This County is close. The Union candidate may be elected.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Observing that the Washington correspondents speak of a change in the Department of the Interior, I take occasion to apprise you that the matter is wholly indefinite—though entertained by the Secretary, at the desire of his Indiana friends, who, without party distinction, wish him to fill the Judgeship made vacant by the death of the late Hanna HAYS, insured.

But little has been said, comparatively, by the Press, with regard to the appointment citizen who has filled so ably, thus far, the Department of the Interior; but those who know his public character and to him the first rank among living statesmen and jurists. Mr. SMITH is a modest man, as men of true genius and worth ever are. He has so untold employed to sound his praise. His record speaks for him quite enough to prove that, in all the important stations he has filled for his State and under the General Government, he has been more than equal to his position, and that he has done his duty everywhere, regardless of other considerations than the one sole purpose, honestly and faithfully to discharge his trust.

Perhaps no man in the nation has a more extended circle of personal friends than the Secretary. His open, impressive, magnetic character, his social warmth and kindly, kind friends to him with tenfold of steel. Throughout the Northwest his name is as familiar as that of "honest old ABE," or as that other acceptable name, "The Ohio Wagon-boy"—the sobriquet of the Secretary being, among the people, "CASS SMITH." During the period of the formation of the Taylor Cabinet, a remarkable evidence of the popularity of this gentleman occurred in the fact that his was recommended for the Cabinet, of that day, by the united voice of every legislative body in the Northwest, his non-appointment then being wholly the result of geographical causes, which rendered Indiana incompatible with the selections of President TAYLOR.

When called by Mr. LINCOLN into the Cabinet, the mark which Mr. SMITH had made through life was apparent in the seat with which his acquisition was greeted by leading gentlemen of both parties. His loss, if indeed the country be forced to sustain it, will be great in the councils of the nation—though the Bench, in such event, will be adorned by a JUDGE who has no superior in the estimation of those who know his best, as a sound, upright, and accomplished jurist.

A Bold Robbery in Wall-street—$2,000 Stolen.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a bold theft was committed in Wall-street, by some person who is at present unknown, though it is probable that before this meets the eyes of our readers the culprit will be in the custody of the officers of justice. From the most authentic sources we learn that the sum of $2,000 in gold in U. S. Treasury notes, was stolen from the Paymaster of the Watervliet Arsenal. It appears that the above-named paymaster, yesterday, received, at the office of the Sub-Treasurer, a large amount of money for the purpose of paying the employés at the Arsenal. After the completion of the matter, and before he left the Treasurer's premises, it is stated now, in addition to the amount already disbursed. There was a large crowd around the office all the morning, and two or three of the number are well known to the police as notorious thieves and pickpockets, who are able to make money and withdraw disappear with a sleight-of-hand truly mysterious. The officers are upon the track of these thieves, and will no doubt succeed in bringing them to justice.

TO THE EXECUTIVE.—Mrs. RUSSELL, the Matron of the Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, announces the fact that there is needed at the house, for the use of the sick soldiers, some forty white spreads for single beds. Any of our lady friends of families, having such articles to spare, will confer a great benefit upon sick soldiers, forwarding them to Col. FRED. E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 8.

In the Fifth Congressional District, BALDWIN, (Democrat,) is elected.

The State Congressional District is still in doubt.

The Senate will stand 17 Republicans to 15 Democrats, and the House 56 Republicans to 42 Democrats.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Press says: ALEX. RAMSEY, Republican, is one First District, by about 1,000 majority. In the Second District, WILSON, Republican, is also elected. The Republicans have a majority in the State of 2,000.

Democratic Jubilee at Geneva.

GENEVA, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Democracy are having a grand jubilee here to-night, over the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR as Governor of the Empire State.

The Steamship Reduction.

PATRICK POPE, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The steamship Palestine from Liverpool for the 16th inst., passed this point on route to Quebec, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. She has 47 cabin and 27 steerage passengers.

Harrison's Gold Pens.—Orders as soon the people and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 42 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Thomas MARSH & CO.'S Medical Case Pens. Office, No. 2 Tryon-st. (under Astor House) opens at the office, a variety of gold pens, and many other Pens Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor House, (ground floor) 11 Tribune Philadelphia and Boston. Only genuine of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

ROSE—RICHARDS.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Wm. Jones, Mr. JOHN ROSE, of New-York, to Miss HARRIET RICHARDS, of Lower Canada.

DIED.

COLLYER.—At the Prince Rooms, New-York, on Friday, Nov. 7, THOMAS COLLYER, the celebrated cabinet-maker of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of his Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church, of 32nd Street. The members of Long Island Lodge, No. 168, are requested to be present, and friends from out of city, at Fort Hamilton, at 10 o'clock A. M., returning, will leave Slug Slug at 2 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 10½ A. M. to accommodate those Slug Slug at P. M.

SUPERVISOR.—At Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, Oct. 25, of typhoid fever, Corporal WILLIAM F. SUPERVISOR, regimental quartermaster, of Company A, First N. J. Volunteers, aged 21 years 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 2 Ann-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HERBERT.—In Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., after four days' illness, JOHN G. HERBERT, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Gilles, No. 174 Allen-st., at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, Nov. 9.

BURGESS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, JANE ANN BURGESS, the beloved wife of GEORGE KNOX, aged 31 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her husband, are requested to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and 29th-st.) on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHENEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of William Cheney, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 215 Pearl-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday night, Nov. 8, WILLIAM CHESTER, infant son of WILLIAM and JANETTE AMELIA WILLIAMS, aged 6 months and 18 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, CLASS CCC.—Nov. 6, 1862.
46, 75, 13, 64, 54, 9, 7, 65, 31, 73, 47, 10, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS CCI.—Nov. 6, 1862.
39, 15, 32, 56, 37, 33, 57, 58, 75, 45, 1, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge to any address.
HUGHES & EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky.—or No. 5 Astor House, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES BY J. DOUGLAS, No. 149 Broadway. Latest communications concentrated.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. M. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY RUSSELL JONES & CO.
HEWLETT SOUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at quarter No. 22 Park-place and No. 8 Murray-st., on

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.

Catalogues on Tuesday, of the office of Rosser & Brown, No. 178

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

STATIONERY.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING.

LAW REPORTS.

MARBLE WORKS.

SEWING MACHINES.

MACHINERY, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TEACHERS.

BONDS.

$20, $100, $200 and $1,000.

DENOMINATIONS OF

$20, $100, $200, $1,000

CONVERTIBLE ON SHORT AND

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM

DATE OF PURCHASE.

PROPOSALS.

MEDICAL.

DANCING.

MUSICAL.

BAILROADS.

LOTTERIES.

SHIPPING.

STEAMBOATS.

INSURANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AUCTION SALES

FINANCIAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

AMUSEMENTS.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Boundless marine disasters on the Coast.

Loss of the British Bark Mary Rogerson.

Eleven Vessels Ashore at Holme's Hole, &c.

THE BRITISH BARK MARY ROGERSON.

Capt. RAWSON, of the British bark *Mary Rogerson* arrived yesterday in the *Scotia*, and reports that on the 29th of October, in latitude 45°, longitude 39° 55', the *Mary Rogerson* was overtaken by a hurricane from the northwest, which hove down the bark, and every thing was washed off the deck. All the masts were cut away to lighten her but to no effect. During the gale JOSEPH BRAHAM, of London, was washed overboard and lost. On Nov. 1, in latitude 49° 10', longitude 26° 18', was taken off the wreck by the *Scotia*. The *Mary Rogerson* was from London, Sept. 22, bound for New-York, with 500 tons of coal, consigned to J. A. BELL, of this City. She was built at Newcastle, 368 tons burden, and was owned after her owner.

REPORT OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* Capt. BLETHEN, from Alexandria for Portsmouth Grove, R. I., put into this port yesterday, having experienced the late gale, and becoming short of fuel. From a person on board, we have received the following sketch of the trip:

"Left Alexandria, 6th inst., at 6:20 P. M., with a load of sick and wounded soldiers for the military hospital at Plymouth Grove, R. I. Having been obliged to lay at anchor in the Potomac River most of the night, did not pass Cape Henry until Wednesday, 8th, at 10 P. M., the wind at this time blowing fresh from southeast; at 1 A. M., 9th, it hauled to northwest, and increased to a tolerable gale, with squalls of rain; at 8 P. M., passed out Eighteen-ship of Cape May; by midnight the wind had hauled to the northeast with greater force; at 2 A. M. was off Absecom-light, the gale increasing, with heavy rain squalls; at 7 A. M. blowing a violent gale, which increased in force until 5 P. M., accompanied with torrents of rain, the sea ranging very high and breaking over the vessel in all directions, staving the quarter-boats and throwing everything about decks into disorder. Large quantities of water found its way into the cabin and steerage. At this time the gale began to abate, and continued to moderate through the night, though blowing fresh through S. S. W.

The bedding and everything else on board being saturated with water, and the supply of coal not being deemed sufficient to carry the vessel to her intended port with the concurrence of the officers of the vessel, the Surgeon in charge, Dr. NELSON S. DEARE, ordered the vessel to this port. At 6:30 A. M., 9th, fell in with the Sandy Hook Lightship, which had been blown from her moorings, at 12:30 P. M., the day previous; took her in tow and brought her to this port."

THE LIGHT-SHIP AFLOAT.

The Light-ship, Capt. COSGROVE, that has been stationed off Sandy Hook, parted her moorings at noon of the 7th, during the late gale, and drifted as far south as the southern end of the Woodlands, when she was taken in tow by United States steamship *Daniel Webster*, and anchored at Quarantine. She received no damage.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

HOLMES' HOLE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The following vessels are ashore here:

The brig *Abner Taylor*, from New-York for Boston.
The brig *Elvira*, from Elizabethport for Boston.
The schooner *M. S. Price*, from Boston for Portland.
The schooner *Elias Allen*, from New-York for Boston.
The schooner *Lewis*, from Boston for Rockland.
The schooner *Benjamin*, from Boston for Calais.
The schooner *F. Hall*, from Calais for Boston.
The schooner *Arctic*, from New-York for St. John.

Three other vessels, names as yet not ascertained, are ashore here.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The schooner *Boston*, from Cornwall for New-York, with potatoes, went ashore on the Straits of Monk Island, Cape Ann, and went to pieces. Crew lost.

The schooner *S. S. Sterling*, from Pawtuxet for [illegible] ashore, and wrecked at the same place.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The schooner *Moses Waring*, with a cargo of coal, from Philadelphia for Boston, is ashore at Holmes' Hole, and full of water.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 9—1½ P. M.

The weather continues thick and rainy.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Nov. 9—11 A. M.

A snow-storm commenced here at 6 o'clock this morning. About half an inch of snow has fallen. The storm still continues.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Weather clear and cold; no snow.

ANOTHER ORDER ON THE DRAFT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—It having been ascertained that several of the Counties in the interior of the State have completed their quotas, whilst in others the deficiency is less than was anticipated, the rendezvous for the drafted men, and the nine months volunteers, will be limited to the following places, viz:

BUFFALO, for the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Erie, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

ELMIRA, for the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Schuyler, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Delaware.

AUBURN, for the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oswego.

FONDA, for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga.

PLATTSBURGH, for the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.

ALBANY, for the counties of Albany, Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie and Schenectady.

YONKERS, for the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan.

STATEN ISLAND or such other places as may be selected for the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

The following named officers are detailed to act as Commandants, and will immediately enter on the discharge of their duties: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; New-York, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter; Fonda, Maj.-Gen. S. J. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alley; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

The following-named Surgeons are appointed for the several places of rendezvous, and will report for duty to the Commandants: Albany, S. D. Willard; Yonkers, Geo. B. Upham; Plattsburgh, William N. Coit; Fonda, Jeremiah Snell; Auburn, Edward Hall; Elmira, E. L. Hart; Buffalo, J. S. Trowbridge.

The Medical force of National Guards will be assigned to each place of rendezvous, to continue under and discipline. The detail for that at Staten Island will be made by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, on the requisition of the Commandant, and for those in the interior of the State by the Commandants, from their respective brigades. The detail except for Staten Island, not to exceed three full companies.

Commissioners of the Draft are requested to transmit to this Department, without delay, a list of the names of all persons declared by them to be exempt, and also of the names added to the enrollment books. A full list, containing the names of all persons drafted, classified into those of lawful will also be required.

All persons holding authorizations to enlist volunteers for the three months' service, will take their recruits to the place of rendezvous for drafted men in their respective districts. Transportation passes will be furnished on application to the Quartermaster of the rendezvous, accompanied by evidence of enlistment and copy of authorization, as provided in paragraph III of General Orders, No. 84.

It is stated for the information of Commissioners that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from this department a formal order to that effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town. The delay in transmitting to this office the returns of men enlisted in the several counties since July 9 will, in some instances, require a delay of twenty days before the draft can be completed.

By order of THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Army Moving—Its Condition—Sickness and Short Rations—Raising Regiments—The Soldiers on Recall—Consolidation of Regiments—Order from the War Department—New General Order.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Three Divisions of the Army of Ohio, Second, Ninth and Eleventh, McCook's Corps, commanded, respectively, by Brig.-Gens. SILL, Woodruff, (late Mitchell,) and SHERIDAN, marched through Bowling Green to-day, en route for Tennessee. They formed a mighty host. The eye gladdened at the stately spectacle. It was moving swiftly from *réveille* to retreat—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and a caravan of weather-stained wagons, in route order. Veterans and raw levies were in commingled. The contrast was conspicuous. Ravages of disease, exposure, privations, battles, were strongly graven in the ranks of the former—scarred battalions moving in compact masses, in lieu of regiments, told the stern story of war. But reduced columns and full numbers were not the strikingly distinctive features indicating tried soldiers and new levies. A professional deportment, steadiness, coolness, bronzed features borrowing lustre from the health-imparting sun and winds, self-reliance, a sort of gay unconcern, immediately distinguished the veterans. Unsteadiness, irregularity, malfeasance, as certainly exposed the novitiates (and unqualified officers) in the art of war.

BUELL'S discipline has been eloquently described in many overflowing columns. Candidly, there has been some waste of rhetoric; if brief observation of his army since the exodus of RAINES from Kentucky justifies a present verdict. MCCLELLAN'S is more thorough; that of the Army of the Mississippi is superior. BUELL issued orders, severe ones, of necessity, but he did not personally possess the iron will. MCCLELLAN displayed much rigor. ROSECRANS punished when he threatened—consequently he was accused of sympathy for those whom he fought with all his might, because he would obey orders he received from superior authority. Mark it—when you hear from this army, a few weeks hence, its subordinate officers will testify that they have been taught new lessons in discipline. Doubtless somebody will become temporarily unpopular, but the next battle will dissipate all complaints. The soldier is apt to discover at last that, although discipline seems sweeping at first, it does promote comfort, and secures victory at less sacrifice of blood.

What the veterans say now, after their aggravating philanderings down to Chattanooga and back to Wild Cat—all around Robin Hood's barn—is interesting. "SHERMAN was a duck who couldn't fight. We felt it—though he was trifling with us; knew he was not zealous; strongly suspected his patriotism, and we lost confidence in him. We supposed he would fight when a cool of fire was laid on his back at Louisville, but Chaplin still settled that question. There was no use calling on any longer. Had he remained in command a month more, his army would have melted away. He lost nearly ten thousand men at Louisville." I doubted the latter statement. "A fact. The men deserted by scores, almost individually—but they are coming back now. We got discouraged, exhausted as we were by hard marching and exposure. We were tired of the business, and wanted a new General, or, to go home."

"How do you like Gen. ROSECRANS?" "Bully. *He'll fight.* His appointment revived the whole army; restored its confidence. We feel as if something would now be done." Such is the substance of conversations with many veterans. Excepting the serious demoralization of some of the regiments, caused by an inexplicable relaxation of discipline, considerably within a month, the old soldiers are in good condition for the new campaign. But the raw levies complain of fatigue. Their sinews are not yet hardened to elasticity, and they have not acquired the quality of endurance, which is the effect of drill and protracted camp life. This will come in due time. Meanwhile, their association with the old regiments incites their ambition. The effect is excellent.

This brings us to an important question—the improvement of the army. It is indisputable that nothing would so benefit it as the recruiting of the old regiments. This can not be done by the ordinary process. There remains but one method—*consolidation*. This must be voluntary, or the War Department must order it. Generals have no authority to do it. The original regiments which have fought out fame will not consent. It would be unjust and mischievous to require them to do it. There is an alternative which might be, and should be adopted. Merge the new regiments into the old, supplying vacancies of officers in the latter by the best officers in the former, and muster the remainder out of service. This would satisfy the privates generally, and it would benefit the country. Rejected officers would grumble, but what are the complaints of individuals considered in the light of public interests? Ignorant and inexperienced officers would be released from responsibilities they are incapable to administer, and meritorious soldiers would be afforded an opportunity to serve their country ably. An effort will be made by Gen. ROSECRANS to recruit the old regiments by getting the volunteers to enlist; but the public must perceive that it is a subject which the War Department, should determine by imperative order. Considered even as an economical question, it is highly important. Why pay a thousand officers when five hundred are competent to discharge the duties now devolved upon the greater number? Some Colonels are now commanding two or three hundred men each; some Captains from thirty down to five. Why not retain these, fill up their companies and regiments from the new organizations, and assign the best officers of the latter to the vacancies in the former. Ohio has now one hundred and twenty-five Colonels, as many Lieutenant-Colonels, as many Majors, as many Adjutants, and as many other minor executive officers for that many regiments in the field. These might be reduced to, say, seventy-five or a hundred of each grade. Say a hundred for argument. A Colonel's annual pay amounts to over $2,300. The reduction of this class of officers, alone, in Ohio regiments, to the necessary number, would therefore save about $60,000 per annum. This is a very low estimate, but you perceive, now (without reading) that it is a considerable item. Estimating the other numerous ratios upon the same basis, we would discover an aggregate of nearly $300,000 per annum economized to the army department alone. I believe nearly $350,000 would really be saved. If the excision of supernumeraries should be justly made. Every regiment should be filled to the maximum number, and every surplus officer should be mustered *out of service*. Consolidation by order of the War Department is the only way by which it can be effected. The law will not permit the assignment of drafted men to the three years' regiments. It gives them the right to *elect* their own officers. Therefore, *their organization must be sustained intact.* The press should "write up" this subject until the torpid Government is vitalized.

SOMETHING MORE OF DISCIPLINE.

Recurring to discipline, the following extract from a general order issued by Gen. ROSECRANS to the Army of Ohio, adumbrates his views upon the subject, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. ——. *The following order has* been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of the army:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

MAJ.-GEN. ROSECRANS: The authority you ask promptly to muster out or dismiss from the service officers for flagrant misdemeanors and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness and misbehavior before the enemy, or on guard duty, *is essential to discipline, and you are authorized to use it.* Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the Department, in order to prevent improvident restoration. (Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

This "authority" is earnestly impressed upon the attention of officers, and the General appeals to them to discharge their duty, and save him from the necessity of exercising his prerogative. If they are insensible to the appeal, they will hear thunder. These matters will be interesting to readers of history the next generation. What do they indicate? That this nation is a school of instruction; that our army discipline is lax; that our officers do not discharge their duties; that our soldiers straggle, plunder, pillage. Progress is indicated by "General Orders," but more by their enforcement and execution.

Here we are reminded that this war will give birth to new treatises on the art of war. They will bear the character, if not the title, of the "Art of War in North America." We have already learned that it differs radically from the practice of war in Europe. Extent of territory and comparatively boundless frontiers of mountains and forests, make a fundamental difference at the outset. "Regulation" great combles may be accomplished in Europe. Genius has not devised methods by which it may be done here. There is a more comprehensive range for strategy here—which might have perplexed NAPOLEON. The maps are bigger and more complicated. Grand tactics probably remain unchanged; but the introduction of new classes of arms is found expedient, such as the substitution of the long, revolving rifle for cavalry, and the short, revolving carbine (*ala* Sharpe) for cavalry. Military critics have discussed organizing mounted infantry, and have suggested arming and drilling cavalry to fight on horseback only. One of the military epigrams of Gen. ROSECRANS—which is becoming common property in the army—is that "cavalry, eighty organized, are the eyes and feet of the army, and may be made its providence." This view, and its adoption, will effect a revolution, partially retrograde and partially progressive. He would have no "cavalry," but he believes in mounted infantry (*à la* Dragoons,) armed only with Colt's revolving rifles, so that they may fight in line of battle, and fly on their horses. Swift movement, according to emergency, and effective fighting, are the deliderata. Sabers and all accoutrements and arms are expensive. Excepting *ala* the send-off from ex-Secretary CAMERON at Springfield, Missouri, who has ever heard of cavalry on either side, in this war, using a saber? Gen. TAYLOR refused to order a charge of cavalry at Buena Vista (knowing how they would have run) because they were horsemen, not infantry. Facts abound in the annals of this war. Our cavalry generally know no more how to handle a saber than a printer knows how to manage an old-fashioned flail. To close this general subject for the present—it is demonstrated that the substitution of the revolving (SHARP'S) rifles, will double the effective strength of the army, will it not be wiser and more economical to furnish every private man to make additional requisitions for recruits?

MOVEMENTS.

A new general order is published, to the following effect:

1. Capt. WM. M. MEREDITH, of the Twenty-second Indiana, is appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department—an admirable appointment.

2. Officers are required to observe regulations touching certificates of disability issued to soldiers.

3. Commanding officers are required to strictly observe paragraph 440 of Army Regulations, touching official correspondence.

4. No extension of sick leaves will be granted. Officers absent on sick leave, or beyond the term of leave, will not be allowed to draw pay until a Court or Commission shall determine the propriety of it.

5. No further leaves of absence will be granted except for disability, vouched for by a Surgeon's certificate.

6. Officers should not add to the labors of the Commanding General without strong reasons, and these should be indorsed by the Division Commanders.

FRAGMENTARY.

Brig.-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS reported for duty to-day. Brig.-Gen. ROBERT GARDENIA commands a division. Col. J. M. CRESSEY, of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, will probably command a brigade, leaving Lieut.-Col. MOORE in command of his regiment.

A temporary depôt of supplies is established at Mitchellville, 37 miles below Bowling Green, 140 miles from Louisville and 45 miles this side of Nashville. W. D. B.

INTERESTING FROM CORINTH.

Wiping Out Old Distinctions—Important Movement Against Price—Change of Camp—Water—Gen. Davies' Farewell—Health of the Troops—Foraging—Contrabands.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

It is a little difficult to keep pace with the changes of name of the different portions of the army here. During the advance on Corinth we had three armies: the Army of West Tennessee, Army of the Ohio, and the Army of the Mississippi. Each had its divisions numbered in regular series. Afterward the Army of the Ohio was withdrawn, and also several divisions of the other two armies. When the remaining divisions came together it was a source of confusion to designate the divisions of the two armies as they had been previously known. So the Eastern army plan has been adopted, giving to what was before an *army* the name of *army corps*, and numbering these in regular series. Divisions are to be known by the name of the commander. This will work excellently, as long as the *First* Division commanders remain, but afterward the old commander's name will always have to be appended in brackets. However, it has one redeeming quality—it will get our good, modest Generals "in the papers" also.

The old Army of the Mississippi is, however, not made a separate corps. Part of it goes with ROSECRANS, and the remainder with GRANT. Like its once popular leader, its name only lives in the past.

MOVEMENT ON PAGE'S REAR.

Yesterday the two splendid divisions of STANLEY and QUINBY (late HAMILTON) marched in the direction of Bolivar. It was said that their object was to intercept PAGE'S rear, as he was making an attempt to take Bolivar. Our pickets and others report that they heard cannonading in that direction last night; but it was probably imaginary, as the distance is too great to hear artillery of the kind that would go into action. Still it is highly probable that severe fighting will be done before they come back. I learn that large numbers of troops were being sent down to Bolivar yesterday from Jackson.

If fighting does ensue, our troops ought to be victorious. They are in good health and well disciplined, while the rebel force is of recent accumulating, raw troops, and poorly provided for. Besides, few veterans they have are demoralized by defeat. But it is useless speculating—victory cannot be organized—war is a lottery. When the battle is fought, and each party tells the other its own history of the affair, it is easy to see how the tide might have been changed, if certain facts had been known in time.

As a consequence of the removal of these troops, our division was compelled to change camp. This was very quietly effected yesterday evening, and to-day we are almost as well established as ever. It is astonishing how, apparently out of nothing, our old troops make themselves comfortable, and the young, eager brethren—the recruits—are quite apt learners. They do not sit down and repine over the discomforts of camp life, but with a zeal that is encouraging they go to work to do what they can to make themselves comfortable. Chimneys are again built, tents made tight, and sleeping places fixed to keep them off the damp ground. Scarcely a man in the regiment sleeps on the ground.

Our camp is on a portion of the bloody field of Corinth, but it is hardly the same place. Trees have been felled, and such extensive earthworks erected that it will require another generation to enable Paige to know what our means of defence are.

We have, in all our campaigns around Corinth, given very little attention to having abundance of water near our camps. Now, our wells are crowded all day, and then do not even supply the demand for cooking purposes alone. Water has to be hauled for washing, etc., and the stock has to be taken to the nearest streams—sometimes a distance of a mile or two, according to the location of the camp. If we should be besieged, one of our chief difficulties would be getting an adequate supply of water.

GEN. DAVIES' FAREWELL.

On taking leave of his command at this place, Gen. DAVIES took occasion to issue the following address:

CORINTH, Oct. 25.

Fellow-Soldiers of the Second Division, Army West Tennessee:

I have received orders which compel me to leave you, though I hope not forever. Our relations have been close since the battle of Shiloh, through the advance on Corinth to the victories of the memorable 3d and 4th of October.

Noble officers and soldiers, I have ever found you willing and anxious to defend the flag of our liberties and do your whole duty.

The 3d was a trying day for us, and at 2 o'clock 1,785 officers and men of this division had to meet the *army of VAN DORN and PRICE at the White House.* The thunder of our artillery and the rattle of musketry bespoke a contest seldom equaled *in* stubbornness on both sides. Once we repulsed them with leaden hail, once with the bayonet, and once and last *with pure obstinacy, and victory perched upon our* banners.

Worn and exhausted, but never tired of doing duty, the division was again attacked on the 4th, and again our victorious flag waved over the heaps of rebel slain, *resulting in casualties to us of 1,006, capturing* 1,043 prisoners and ten stands of the enemy's colors.

Fellow-soldiers, you have never known defeat, and on the battle-fields of Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, White House and Corinth you have reared monu*ments of enduring fame!*

May the blessings of heaven and victory ever attend you. Farewell. THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, United States Army.

From this it will be seen that the General gives a quietus to the carping correspondent who endeavored to cast a stigma on this veteran division. Out of 2,269 prisoners, this division took *at Corinth* 1,046; and of the fourteen stands of rebel colors captured, ten were taken by DAVIES' Division.

BRIG.-GEN. G. M. DODGE.

The new Commander of DAVIES' Division is a son of the Iowa Governor. He is, I think, best connected with the Western Army. To us all he is entirely a "new man," and will be anxiously watched till we find "what manner of man he is." I do not know that his Staff has been selected.

Col. SWEENEY, whom we hear designated by the boys the one-armed Colonel, retires from the command of the division, to his brigade. It is said there is a strong possibility of his receiving a Brigadier's commission. He is undoubtedly worthy of the honor and capable for the position. In fact, he has been commanding a brigade ever since the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He served in the Mexican war, where he lost an arm. Twice since, that "stump" has been wounded in battle.

SECOND BRIGADE, DODGE'S DIVISION.

This is now commanded by Col. MORGAN, of the Eighty-first Ohio. At present he is occupying GEN. BRANNIGAN'S old headquarters—recently used by Gen. ORD as his quarters. The gentlemanly Adjutant of the Eighty-first Ohio, J. R. HUNT, is the A. A. A. G. Adjutant HUNT'S place in the Eighty-first is filled, temporarily, by Lieut. H. K. S. ROBINSON.

Except colds and their attendant coughs, the men are in excellent health. Hospitals are remarkably empty. The sick in the Post Hospital have nearly all been removed to Northern hospitals, where they are not only safe from "war's alarms," but their comforts can all be supplied in the generous manner that does so much credit to the humanity of the North.

FORAGING.

Of late the railroad has been so taxed to bring the munitions of war to the army, that some things had to be neglected. Among them was forage, and to remedy this failure, heavy foraging trains have been sent out. They all went South and West—there is nothing grows East and North. Corn is the only commodity that can be obtained in any direction. I went with a train a few days since, to a place called Boonville, twelve miles west of Corinth. That was the nearest point at which we could get corn in that direction, and we took the last there was there. The same day sixty-seven hundred wagons were sent out in the same direction, and the reports of Corndale that were published here Spring for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy, are strangely diverted from that use.

It will be safe to say that around Corinth there is a space of twenty-five miles in diameter, on which there is not one bushel of corn, or bushel over the few inhabitants that have.

CONTRABANDS AGAINST RUFUS QUIMBY.

I met that fat old negro of Quimby's on the road on their way to the Provost Guard's of Corinth. They were from the vicinity of Canton, seven days' ration from Corinth. I asked them if these rebel negroes were on Lincoln's side going to the North or South for free men? Many Yeses. They had not heard the news, but they did know that freedom could be obtained in Corinth. Says one of them: "Massa tole us dat you Yankees of Corinth would make us work on de forts till we died, and den give us some beef on a cracker, and throw us in a hole alive as' bury us."

"Why did you come here, then?"

"Oh, we knowed dat was lied." ENO.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FROM GEN. COX'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHARLESTON, Kanawha Co., Va., Nov. 4.

Everything in this Department is in a transition state. There is, therefore, a dearth of anything new or startling.

Col. DE COURSEY'S brigade is encamped on the fine high bottom land, bounded on the south and west by the Kanawha and Elk. He has had a magnificent parade ground carefully cleared, and notwithstanding his brigade is among the best drilled we have yet seen, they are daily in the field performing their various evolutions. These will keep the "old" soldiers from becoming rusty, and familiarize the young with all their duties. With such officers and troops in, and around Charleston, as a matter of course, everything has the order and quiet of a Northern rural village: no dissipation, no quarreling, no noise.

The hospital is being renovated and put in good condition again. During the six weeks' rule of rebeldom a large proportion of the people were scattered. But Assistant Surgeons M. MCEWAN and Q. A. BANTA being well acquainted with Charleston and its inhabitants—with the hospital building and the property left behind, when the Federal army evacuated it—have been very active and efficient in looking up the property; and they think they will be able to collect most of it again in a serviceable condition.

The brigades which have marched up the valley have left here nearly 200 patients. The greater part look healthy and vigorous; many were left behind only on account of lameness, produced by the shoes and excessive marching. I have no doubt but that a large majority of them will soon be able to take the field again.

The army of this Valley, I fear, is destined to be idle this Winter. The roads from Gauley over the mountains are usually impassable after the Fall and Winter rains set in. The country has been stripped of provisions. Everything on which men and horses can subsist must be transported beyond Gauley on wagons, or Meigs' bridges. The task of the work is next to impossible. While Hooker think that, in having withdrawn Gen. COX and so many of his troops to aid the Army of the Potomac, it would have been better to have permitted them to remain during the Winter. The rebels had done about all the injury they could here, and with some it is a question whether on the whole it would not have been better to have left them here. 'Tis true they compelled some to join their army, but they lost nearly as many by desertion, and the Secessionists here deserved to have their army quartered upon them.

I hear one story which is good to be last. Bank President MCFARLAND, whose name was attached to one of the orders of the rebel General, as a kind of inducement to induce the people to swallow it, held a claim of about $5,000 against a trader here. This trader sold goods very rapidly for Confederate money. Getting four or five prices for his goods—as report says—he soon raised the $5,000, and compelled the feeble old President of the Bank of Kanawha to cancel his indebtedness. This is one of the rare cases where Confederates have punished themselves by their orders compelling men to take their worthless script.

But to return. The rebels having escaped out of the Valley, and by this time strengthened the armies of Tennessee or Eastern Virginia. I fear that our campaign is destined to be a bootless one. Some of their posts, however, may make a stand, and give our advance a check, but there are no symptoms yet.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

THE CAPTURE OF SABINE PASS.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes, on board the United States steamer *Kensington*, off Calcasieu Pass, TEXAS, under date of Sept. 28, describing the capture of Sabine Pass. He says:

Our plan of attack was as follows: Two launches, with twelve-pound howitzers, and five boarding-boats, and engineers and firemen volunteering to go above the fort at the city, and surprise the steamers, and take them during the engagement. The two launches and boarding-boats were to silently pull up the river bank opposite the fort, and gain the rear, which is entirely open, and, at a given signal from the senior officer, (the writer, accompanying the launches,) Acting Master CROCKER, of the *Kensington*, commanding the schooners, was to sail up, and simultaneously open fire with the launches, while the engineers and firemen surprised and captured the steamers, some four in all. But our plan failed on account of the rough sea running, preventing us from getting in with heavily loaded launches, and our steamer drawing too much water to get in nearer than five miles. We all returned aboard the steamer very disappointed, as we had set our hearts upon the plan, and had looked forward with delight to the commencement. Instead of fleeting all night, we retired aboard the ship, and soon all hands were wrapped in sleep—so dreaming of fighting, glorious victory, promotion, taking steamboats, coolies and prize money, and others sweetly sleeping, dreaming of loved ones at home.

At the early dawn of daylight all hands were called, and preparations were soon made to give the rebels fight by daylight, with the two schooners and the launches, the boarding boats' crews volunteering for sharpshooters on the *Rachel Seaman*, which vessel was made fast alongside during the engagement. We got under way in the following order: The launches were first, towing the two launches, the first commanded by Acting Master and Executive Officer of the *Kensington*, TAYLOR, and the second launch commanded by Acting Master HARRISON; followed by the schooner *Henry Janes*, Acting Master PENNINGTON commanding. After sailing in about three miles from the fort, we grounded on the bar at the mouth of the river. Night coming on we anchored, and kept a sharp lookout, expecting the rebels would come down and attack us, also sending out a picket-boat to *make a reconnoissance*; which went beyond the fort under the shade of the river bank, opposite the fort, without being discovered by the rebels. Early next morning we set to work with a will, all hands towing and kedging the schooner through *the mud; the vessels drawing eight feet, and there* were only seven feet of water on the bar. The bottom being soft mud, we moved along slowly, and about 10 o'clock Capt. PENNINGTON sent the rebels a compliment in the shape of a 130-pound shell from his 32-pounder rifled gun, which struck near to the fort, and splashing up the mud in all directions.

The rebels replied, but their shots fell short by a mile. In the afternoon a strong breeze sprang up, and we sailed up towards the fort, and anchored about 1¼ miles from it. We could see plainly with the naked eye the rebel flag flying defiantly *over the forts*, and men upon the ramparts watching our move*ments. They opened on us at 4 o'clock*, making very good line shots, without, however, striking us in the whole engagement. After mooring our vessels so as to bring our guns to bear upon them, we opened the *Rachel Seaman* with our 30-pound Parrott gun and one long 32-pounder, and the *Henry Janes* with her famous mortar and one 32-pounder; the *Rachel Seaman*, commanded by Acting-Master SLOCUMB, and the whole under the command of Acting-Master CROCKER, of the *Kensington*, senior officer of the fleet. The firing was kept up briskly until dark, the rebels ceasing first, and, with our arms on, we lay down to sleep and get a little rest, the men being entirely fagged out, having been towing in boats and kedging the schooners all day, but cheerfully and without a murmur.

In the morning, at daylight, the firing was at our guns, and threw a few shell into the fort, but as there was no reply from the rebels, and as the rebel flag did not float over the fort, which was there at sunset last evening, we ceased firing, and Capt. CROCKER, entering his gig, pulled up toward the fort, and approaching it he found it evacuated. The Capitals floated, and soon the glorious old Stars and Stripes floated over Fort Sabine. We could see the Captain from the schooner, and as he stood on the ramparts waving the flag, three rousing cheers from the schooner greeted our flag as it was thrown to the breeze. The schooner soon got under way and sailed up opposite the fort and anchored, all hands going on shore to see it. We found it mounted with two old style 42-pounders, marked Pittsburgh, and two 32-pounders, rifled, marked Richmond. One of the latter not being spiked, the rebels must have evacuated in great haste, as some muskets, standing, accoutrements, and a quantity of commissary stores was left behind, consisting of meal, beans and molasses. The barracks in the rear of the fort, large comfortable buildings, capable of quartering some five hundred troops, were new wooden buildings, which we burned to the ground. We also broke the trunnions of the guns.

In the officers' quarters was promiscuously strewn around, knock-you-down-at-a-mile whiskey, in bottles, and dirty playing cards, letters, papers, books, &c. After destroying everything we obtained aboard our respective ships, loaded down with old muskets, marked Harper's Ferry, altered into rifles, old cartridge-boxes, bayonet scabbards, &c.

Leaving the two schooners to reach the Pass, we steamed up the coast some fifty miles, to a place called —— Pass, and anchored after nightfall. We started up the lake and entered the river in small boats, to capture some steamboats said to be up there some twelve miles. We pulled silently along with muffled oars, every moment expecting to hear the crack of rifles from guerrillas. Had we been discovered so far in the interior, we should have had to fight our way to the coast. However, we arrived at the steamboat landing without being discovered, excepting the barking of dogs as we passed along the bank in front of the plants.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Col. W. H. LUDLOW, of the staff of Gen. DIX, left Fortress Monroe at 9 o'clock this morning for Aiken's Landing.

He goes up to meet Confederate Commissioner OULD, by appointment, to perfect the arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, and it is understood that he takes with him a list of the names of all exchanged at different points, which enables him to meet the difficulties heretofore encountered in these negotiations.

All is quiet at Suffolk, and there are no appearances of hostilities at that point at present.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

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